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The Bombay Chronicle

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Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 171— BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 17 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
19 Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16, 650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,988
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	10,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

‡Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduce rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
19th Nov.	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1927		
x13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan.
17th ,,	ALIFORE ..	Straits China and Japan.
31st ,,	TASMANIA M.	Straits & Japan.
1928		
x10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
x31st ,,	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

xApproximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
18thNov.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
19th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
21st ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
23rd ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
13rd ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tamba Maru ..	5815	6 Nov.	17 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 ,,	30 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	27 ,,	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	15 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 ,,	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Phuada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

aCon Nos. 20279, 23735. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	14th Nov.	24th Nov.
Honolulu Maru ..	26th ,,	6th Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	2 rd ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	30th ,,
Heiyo Maru ..	19th ,,	31st ,,
Hiyeizan Mar ..	20th ,,	3rd Jan.
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	7th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—

CH. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams. "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients, They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
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3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Re. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

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Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22497.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

FOR LONG LIFE UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

Agents:—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

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Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

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Bombay Branch,

40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.

Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

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ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

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per day can get you at age 25

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or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

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Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

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AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chroniele," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chroniele" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail fare PAID. Prospectus on two annas stamp. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A. R551.

WANTED.—English or Vernacular knowing CANDIDATES both male and female to obtain M.D., M.B., L.M.P. Kaviraj, Hakim Hazik, etc., degrees and Diplomas of the well-renowned and registered by the Govt. A. H. Medical College Aligarh, in a few months by correspondence. Special concession for private practitioners. For prospectus apply to:—THE SECRETARY, A H Medical College, Aligarh.
A R534.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of Bombay Chronicle' daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

MEDICALS.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street Calcutta.
P 28515B

E. BUCCHERMA—No matter who has failed. I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—BANDRA Two SHOPS at Hill Road opposite Convent School, near Electric Power House. Apply IRANI on premises.
R559.

FOR SALE.

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.

Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing-out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't dismay them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service.
Price from Rs. 14-8 per dozen upwards.

TROUBLE FREE TENNIS SCREENS.

Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 60' x 9'.
Dosuti Rs. 136 per pair.
Sheeting Rs. 112 per pair

GET A GOOD PURDAH.

You can make or mar the appearance of a room, with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Purdahs are hemmed ready for hod.
Price for size 6' x 50" Dosuti Rs. 2-8 each.
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THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO. CAWNPORE.
K1

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Ask for

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Apply for particulars:
THE ALL INDIA TEA TRADING COMPANY,
COIMBATORE.
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THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

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Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

DISTINCTION AND CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS for the Distinction of Bhishagwar and Graduates of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College and for the Certificates of Bhishak, Rasavaidya, Upavaidya also for female students of Paricharika and Sarika will take place on THURSDAY, the 15th December in the Hall of the College.

Candidates should send in their applications with fees on or before Wednesday, the 7th December. Those applying from outside should send them with their fees as well as authorised particulars of their studies. Full particulars of the Curriculum and Examinations will be supplied on application with postage stamps of annas two only.

POPAT PRABHURAM,
L.M.S., PRANACHARYA,
Principal.

Bhuleshwar, Bombay,
14-11-1927. 29525

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND AT STATIONS.

TENDERS for the above for one year from 1st January, 1928, will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at 12 o'clock noon the 1st December, 1927. An earnest money of Rs. 25 should accompany each tender.

For terms and conditions of the contract apply to STOREKEEPER, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para.

29526

THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RLY. CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

Liquidator's Office.
315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913.
And
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RLY. CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Several Creditors of this Company whose claims have been admitted have notwithstanding due Notice having been given to them not as yet taken payment of the dividend of annas four in the Rupee declared by me, although the time appointed has passed, they are hereby informed that they should receive the payment by the end of December, 1927 in the Office of the Company on any working day between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. by previous intimation, otherwise no further Notice will be taken of these claims for this dividend or otherwise.

Liquidator,
For The Ambaji Taranga Light Ry. Co. Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

Bombay, 15th November, 1297.

29523

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR SUPPLYING UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1927, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the year commencing 1st day of March 1928.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars and descriptions of articles required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained from the Controller of Stores' Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2/- for each form which amount will not be refunded.

3. The envelopes enclosing the tenders should be endorsed with the heading as above.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
6th November, 1927.

29492

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 797 of 1923.

KOPAJI DOLAJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Money lenders at 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1) PARDESHI DEVISA HARIPRASAD and (2) PARDESHI MAHASUKH HARIPRASAD, both of Palghar, residing at Palghar, outside Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of August, 1923, it was interalia ordered that the defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,508-3-0 for debt and the costs of the suit including the costs of the adjournament on the 17th July, 1923, which were reserved when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree and simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the Decree till payment and whereas in aggregate Rs. 4,455 have been paid in part satisfaction of the said Decree.

AND WHEREAS by an alias Warrant of Sale, dated the 16th day of March, 1927, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the Defendants abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the structures standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Public Road, between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward and Street No. 2 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Collector's No. A|16740, New Survey No. 1A|3399 and Cadastral Survey No. 385 of the Tardeo Division, containing by admeasurement 1463-7|9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Arthur Road, on the South by temporary huts, on the North by vacant land and on the West by the property of Devisa Hariprasad.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground belonging to Pardeshi Devisa Hariprasad situate, lying and being on the Public Road between Arthur Road and Clerk Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and asssessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3903(2), Street No. 3A, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3|3389 and Cadastral Survey No. 384 of Tardeo Division and containing by admeasurement 142-7|10 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East and South by the ground of Thakar Dharamshi Vallabhdas, and on the West by the ground of Alliance Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on the North by proposed Road.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 16th day of December, 1927, at the hour of 4 and 4-15 o'clock respectively (S. T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises of the abovenamed respective properties to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance due under the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1927.
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

29527

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1706 of 1923.

BENCOOVERBAI, wife of Revashanker Mayaram and Ors. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
MANIBAI, wife of Bhagwandas Maganbhai .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 2nd day of September 1927, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the plaintiffs all the right title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the following property:—

All the right, title and interest of Manibai, wife of Bhagwandas Maganbhai in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the Bhasker Land Grand Portuguese Church Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 281 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 428 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|2299 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No 4055 and Street No. 5 Bhasker Lane and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the compound wall of the Grand Portuguese Church, on or towards the West by the public passage in front thereof, on or towards the North by the Kumbhar Tukda Oart and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Hargovind Anandji Desai and

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of ground situate on the Northern side of the Kumbhar Tukda in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said piece of land is about 12 inches in width and 6 feet in length registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 2362 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|2299 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on or towards the East and West by compound wall, on or towards the South by the property herein before firstly described, on or towards the North by the Kumbhar Tukda Oart, and subject to the equitable mortgage dated the 30th day of January, 1924, from the said Manibai, wife of Bhagwandas Maganbhai to F. E. Dinshaw.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 12th day of December 1927, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1927
(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.

29528

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED on behalf of our clients for the purchase of the undermentioned property which should be sent by the intending purchasers to the undersigned within 8 days.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Redeemed Government Freehold land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Junction of Dady Seth Agiary Lane and Grand Portuguese Church Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 639, New No. 2974 Old Survey No. 259, New Survey No. 402, Cadastral Survey No. 1773 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward Nos. 4460 and 4461, Street Nos. 2-4 and 6 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of J. J. I. Annunciation, on or towards the East by Cathedral Street, on or towards the South by the property of the estate of Motilal Tribhowandas Fozdar and on or towards the West by the property of the estate of Motilal Tribhowandas Fozdar and partly by the property of Laxmidas Chahda Ramji.

MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Solicitors.
33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 16th November, 1927.

29529.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held by Messrs. Crawford and Co. on the 10th day of November, 1927, under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Khimji Nagji and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Pragji Dharamsey in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 14th day of August, 1925 and made between the said deceased Mortgagor Pragji Dharamsey of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, our client was declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, maintenance, residence or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 80-82, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage, tenement or godown standing thereon situate, lying and being at Samuel Street, formerly known as Shamji Hassaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 751, 752, New Nos. 6474-6476, Old Survey Nos. 499 and 499, New Survey Nos. 2567, 2566(2), and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 344 under Division Mandvi and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1581(2), Street No. 43A, Samuel Street and which said tenements and premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Navibai widow of Thacker Khatau Waghji, on or towards the South by the property of Purshotam Dharamsey, on or towards the East by the property of Goculdas Madhavji and on or towards the West by Samuel Street.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1927.
KAMDAR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

29524

SEVENTH EDITION. JUST OUT.

SPEECHES and WRITINGS
OF
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

This publication is the first of its kind. It is the most exhaustive and comprehensive collection of the works of Swami Vivekananda hitherto published. It contains, among others, his eloquent character-sketch of "My Master"; his celebrated lecture at the great Parliament of Religions at Chicago; all the important and valuable speeches, addresses and discourses delivered in England, America and India on Jnana Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Karma Yoga, Vedanta, and Hinduism; selections from the eloquent stirring and inspiring speeches he gave in reply to addresses of welcome that were presented to him at different towns and cities in India during his historic journey from Colombo to Almora, on his return from America; a choice collection of the contributions of the Swami to various papers and periodicals hitherto not available in book-form, some of his private letters to friends; and a selection from the beautiful poetry that he wrote in the true spirit of the seer. Six editions of Swami Vivekananda's Speeches and Writings have already run out of stock and in this the seventh edition, no effort has been spared to include a number of contributions in prose and verse, since discovered and an appendix containing appreciations of the Swami and his work.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty St., Madras.

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AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels
with Doris Kenyon Lloyd Hughes and Louise Fazenda
A Teasing and Pleasing Comedy
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time: 6-5 8-15 & 0 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN GORAKHPUR.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT DHUDHAI, DISTRICT GORAKHPUR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 527 of 1927 (Cowasjee vs. Bansidhar), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 15th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m (S. T.), on the premises the following property:—

All the share, right, title and interest in FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land or ground together with hereditaments and premises with appurtenances containing by admeasurements 71 bighas 8 vishvas and 12 dhurs situate at Moza Amva Khas Tola Bhagwanpur Tappa Rampur Dhab Pragana Sidhwa Jobna Tehseel Padrauna, District Gorakhpur and mentioned in Khewat Khata No. 1 Mahal 2.

SECONDLY:—All those pieces of land or ground together with hereditaments and premises with appurtenances containing by admeasurements 11 acres 93 dismil situate at Moza Kokil Patti Tappa Rampur Rogha Paragna Sidhwa Jobna Tehseel Padrauna Zilla Gorakhpur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE "NEW OIL MILLS" AT WADALA (SEWRI).

Pursuant to the High Court order dated the 21st September, 1925, and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the New Oil Mills Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY THURSDAY the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms.

(LOT NO. 1.)

All that piece of land situate at Wadala on the Wadala Port Trust Estate admeasuring about 19,995 5|9 square yards bounded on the North by a proposed road and beyond that by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the South and East by other land belonging to the said Trustees, and, on the West by a road and beyond that by other land of the said Trustees forming part of the Wadala Railway Yard, which said piece of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 8-358 Dadar Nagaum Division.

(LOT NO. 2).

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1 large structure of corrugated iron sheets for the main mills and oil cake godown.

1 large structure for the seed godown and castor oil and copra godown.

1 large structure for oil storing tanks and oil godown.

1 small structure for office.

1 bungalow of masonry work with small garden attached.

A number of small out-houses for servants built of corrugated iron sheets. railway sidings on both sides of the mills.

Oil machinery of electric motors from 30 to 90 B.H.P. Seed crushers grinders, hydraulic pumps and accumulators. oil filler presses, elevators, conveyors, moulding machines and oil boiling kettles, oil tanks, paring machines, bunkers, and rollers for seeds, steam-boiler, etc., etc.

Electric motors and machinery in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

Private offers will be considered.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T FORGET TO SEE NEXT SATURDAY
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
A Screen Version of a great Gujarati Poet.
KAVI SHAMAL BHAT'S
WELL RENOWNED NOVEL
"BARAS-KASTURI"
OR
"RE-UNION"
Which is read and heard by almost all Gujaratis as well as by Hindus. Produced by—
SREE KRISHNA FILM COMPANY
TO BE SCREENED AT
KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE
From SATURDAY NEXT the 19th Inst.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKTE

(V. H. A. GANNY).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Jutes:—Last week our report was not out as owing holidays the market working days were Monday and Tuesday only. During that period the Jute section was speculatively firm and many notable advances have to be recorded. This week the market further fluctuated within wider limits and speculative counters Howrah, Clive and National were the chief attraction of the market.

HOWRAH, after closing at 65 last week, advanced rapidly, touching 71 and receding towards the close of the period under review by 3 rupees, closed at 68|8. On Wednesday after opening at 68|12 they abruptly moved up to 71 thus recording a unique rise in a few hours. The bullish tendency was all round evident in the market and the fluctuations, up and down, are so very rapid that it is difficult to form the definite opinion about the tendency of the market, though the undertone remains firm. Other scrips of Jardine Skinner group viz. Kamarhatty and Kanknarrah were very firm and prices advanced in the former from 862 to 899 and in the latter from 642 to 673 the same closed easy by about 20 points.

Reliance were a firm feature at 99|8. In Yule group National, on report of 2 rupees divided, advanced at one time from 38 to 40 closing easy at 39.

Belvedere recorded a rise from 759 to 789, Budge Budge from 678 to 712, Caledonian from 772 to 804, Cheviot from 390 to 400, Orient from 340 to 349, Delta from 729 to 755, New Central from 759 to 775 and Lothian from 600 to 632. The close for all these was easy by about 20 points. Among Bird group Clive moved up to 54|14, in sympathy with Howrah, but closed easy at 52|4. Auckland advanced from 425 to 440, Dalhousie from 650 to 675, Lansdowne from 370 to 380. Northbrook from 75 to 77|4, Standard from 635 to 648 and Union from 900 to 945. The close was easy by about 15 to 20 points.

The remarkable rise was noticed in alliance which jumped from 674 to 734; Gourepore from 920 to 1030 on report of a good dividend of Rs. 50 Nuddea from 53 to 66, Kelvin from 1010 to 1050 and Empire from 67 to 71. Bally and Barnagore were once in good demand at Rs. 347 and 315 but the close was weak with sellers for Bally at 330 and Barnagore at 307. Alliance, Gourepore and Kelvin closed easy by about 30 points and Empore and Nudea by 3 points. Fort Gloster rose from 1210 to 1250, Fort William from 480 to 510 and Anglo-India from 556 to 581. The close was easy by about 20 points.

Hukumchand were freely dealt in and considerable transactions were made. Like Howrah and Clive, the scrip fluctuated up and down by annas eight, and, having touched, 25|4 closed at 24|4.

This bullish tendency was also supported by an abrupt rise in Hessians which advanced from 16 to 18. The Bull operators were very prominent and the market was considerably influenced by their personal heavy commitments. The weakness at the close was mainly due to an abrupt fall in Hessians from 18 to 16|14.

Dividends declared:—Howrah 3, Reliance 5|8, Gourepore 50, Nudea 1|4, Fort William 25, Fort Gloster 70, National 2, Albion 30 and Budge Budge 40.

Cottons:—This week there was some revival in this section. Dunbar, having touched Rs. 254, were quoted at Rs. 252; and Bengal-Nagpur were steady round 27|8.

Coals:—There was a constant enquiry for better class scrips of this section and buyers were disappointed in some cases meeting no sellers. Burraqur improved from 15|4 to 17|4, Union from 26|2 to 26|12, Raneegunge from 29 to 30|4, Standard from 61|8 to 62|8, Boreah from 20 to 21, Equitable from 21|4 to 22|12. Khas Jharia, Katras Jharia, North West and Bengal were difficult to obtain in absence of sellers. The tone is quite firm and market is expected to improve further.

Tea Shares:—On last Tuesday there was a boon time in the market for these shares and there was considerable advancement in the prices. At the last tea sale there was a rise of about 1 anna 6 pies per lb. and also crop reports are disappointing in Northern India. There was a general rise of about 2 to 3 points in small value shares. Among notable features Bishu nath appreciated from 40|8 to 45, Central Cachar from 126 to 137, Dufflaghur from 16|8 to 19, Eastern Cachar from 18|4 to 20|4, East India from 25|12 to 27|12, Hashimara from 42 to 47 x.d., Hattikhira from 31|8 to 35, Haldibari from 42 to 45 x.d., and Rutema from 17 to 20. The remarkable rise is to be noticed in Desai and Purbutia which advanced from 432|8 to 500 and Siajuli from 46 to 52|8. New Samanbag were done at 1275 and Petrakola at 1276. The undertone is firm.

Banks:—This section was practically neglected except for a few deals in Imperial Bank F.P. and Contry, which were done at 1440 and 352 respectively. Central Bank were quoted round 27.

Govt. Securities:—Were quite a dull market and the rates were unchanged.

Miscellaneous:—The Engineering Concerns, after a lull of a few weeks, were again active; and Indian Iron and Bengal Iron came in for a good demand. Indian Iron had buyers at 21|4 and Bengal Iron were enquired at 18|10. Bengal Iron has cleared off all the arrears on Preference and Debentures and it has also paid the current half-year dividend on Preference shares. The Company is making a decent profit and we presume will be in a position to pay dividend on Ordinary shares. It is making good business and to meet demand it will be putting a third furnace in blast. At the time of going to press. Indian Iron had buyers up to 22. Burn and Co. were again a very firm market and moved up from 355 to 385 with buyers over. Bengal Timber, due to scarcity of scrip, were done at 285. Bengal Telephone were steady at 53|4. Bengal Paper were done at 36|3.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 15.

Rozrio Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 49/9.
Barletta Russo, per 62 1/2 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 49/3
Wheat, South Australian.—
Dec/Jan shipment sellers 52.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
November shipment London sellers 51/6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £8-12-6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £18-5.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £19-17-6.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)
Bombay, Nov. 15.

Week ending 12th Nov., 1927.	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	686	7,207	8,285
Receipts at U. S. Ports	592	4,398	5,647
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:			
To Great Britain	22	370	781
To Continent	125	1,739	1,808
To Japan, Canada etc.	22	394	429
Total	169	2,503	3,016
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	483	4,882	4,781
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	62	853	747
VISIBLE SUPPLY:			
Stocks at American Ports		2,492	2,651
Stock at American Interior Towns		1,259	1,346
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,080	1,819
Total		5,831	5,816
Last week		5,624	5,493
Difference on week		pl. 207	pl.323
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		991	979
U.S.A. Consumption during October		613	569
U.S.A. Consumption for the season		1,873	1,640
U.S.A. Mill Stocks		1,327	1,216

	This week	Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India	nil	800
Total shipped so far this season (from 1st Aug.)	3,300	3,300

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)
Muktsar (Punjab), Nov. 14.

FORWARD RATES:—			
Cottonseeds Maghar	..	3 7	0
Cottonseeds Poh	..	3 7	0
Cottonseeds Phagan	..	3 8	0
Wheat Maghar	..	4 7	3
Wheat Magh	..	4 10	0
Wheat Har	..	4 7	6
Gram Jeth	..	3 10	0
Gawara Poh	..	3 1	9
READY:—			
Wheat	4 6 0	to 5 0	0
Gram	4 0 0	to 4 5	0
Kapas Desi	13 0 0	to 14 0	0
Cottonseeds		3 7	9
Cotton		32 4	0
Market Arrival:			
Kapas Desi	.....	1000 mds.	
Wheat	.....	400 mds.	
Gram	.....	200 mds.	

Market condition:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 48/, Highest 48/5, Closing 48/2
Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 1/4, Closing 4/4.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 52/, Highest 56/1, Lowest 55/14, Closing 55/15.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London today:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p. c. 1933 Notes)	£103 0 0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.	£ 3 15 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 92 10 0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 p. c. Pref.)	£ 0 12 0
Bombay Port Trust 6 p. c. Debs. (1952)	£110 0 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd.	£ 0 8 3
Burma Corporation, Ltd.	£ 0 13 3
Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.	£ 4 16 3
Calcutta Port Trust 6 p. c. Debs. (1952)	£110 0 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45	£ 98 15 0
Calcutta Port Trust 5 p. c. Debs. (1953/83)	£ 98 0 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 1 1 3
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£ 20 17 6
Chersonese Rubber Co., Ltd.	£ 0 3 6
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	£6 7 6
French 5 p. c. Rentes	£ 15 15 0
Honkonk and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£119 10 0
India 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Stock	£ 71 5 0
India 4-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£ 92 10 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	£ 61 5 0
India 5-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1932)	£103 0 0
Karachi Port Trust 5-1/2 p. c. Debs. (1954)	£101 0 0
Linggi Plantations, Ltd.	£ 2 5 6
Lloyds Bank, Limited	£ 3 4 3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd.	£ 0 16 6
National Bank of India, Ltd.	£ 49 15 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 7 11 0
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	£ 10 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p. c. Debs.	£ 82 0 0
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.	£ 4 11 3
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£197 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p. c. Stock)	£ 90 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel (7 p. c. Debentures)	£103 10 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p. c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100 0 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47(	£101 0 0

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.

Name.	Latest prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Od.	1 2 6
4-1/2 p.c. India Loan 1950/5	92 5 0
Mundyaroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 12 0
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 1 3
Attock Oil	1 7 6
Association Portland Cement	1 1 0
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 8 0
Burma Corporation	0 13 4-1/2
British American Tobacco	5 4 6
Courtaulds	7 0 0
Calico Printers	1 7 3
Dunlop Rubber Co.	1 13 3
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3 14 4-1/2
Rhodesian & General Asbestos	4 7 6
James Finlay Ord.	4 16 3
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 14 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co Ord.	5 16 3
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 14 3
Central Prov. Manganese	6 7 6
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	4 6 3
Malayalam Plantations	2 4 6
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0
Rubber Plants Investment Trust O	2 2 3
Soudan Plantations	4 13 9
Vickers Ord.	0 12 6
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin)	0 15 9
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	4 18 9

Government Securities.—Firm
General Securities.—Dull.
Oil Shares.—Steady with little doing.
Rubber Shares.—Firm.
Stock of Rubber in London.—69501 Tons.
Decrease on week.—159 tons.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 15.

Copper, English Best Selected £63-5/8.
Copper Braziers, £72-1/4.
Yellow Metal, £64-1/2.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £22-1/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-5/8.
Tin, English Ingots £260-1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed, Calcutta. ton.—
Dec/Jan shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Dec/Jan shipment Hull sellers £15-3-9.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £18.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 15.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt.—
December delivery buyers 28/10-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery buyers 29/6.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in Colombo to-day.—

Name of Company.	Latest prices.
Bukit Darah Rubber	24/8
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18/8
Ceylon Planters	39
Ceylon Rubber	54
Clunes Estates	31/8
Cochin Rubber	52/8
Elia Tea	290
Estates Co. of Uva	40XD
Fairlawn Estate	39
Frocester Estates	70
Hatbawe Rubber	15/8
Honiton Rubber	11/8
Horawala Rubber	51/8
Indo-Malay Estates	23
Jambulande T. & Rub.	17
Jebong Rubber	23
Kalutara Company	47/8
Kalutara Rubber	22
Kelani Valley Rub.	35XD
Langat River	32
Lanka Rubber	85
Lansdowne Rubber	179-3/4XD
Maha Uva Estates	57/8
Matale Palley Rub.	38
Meall Mor Estates	31
Mirishena Rubber	55
Narangoda Rubber	35
Neuchatel Estates	55
North-Western Rub.	26
Polmadulla T. & Rub.	31
Rubber Growers'	42/8
Saffragam T. & Rub.	220
Talgaswella Tea	64
Torrington Tea	23
Udabage Tea	80
Udapolla Rubber	27/8
Ullswater Rubber	198
Vogan Tea	57/8

Interims Interims for 1923 Cocoanuts.
Remarks:—Market steady
Rubber:—Spot Colombo Re. 0.92 Cents.
Estate Co. XD 8 p. c., Kelani Valley 5 p. c. and Lansdownes 8 p.c. all 2nd Interims.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

The Market has ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about an Anna per cwt. in Spot prices and or about a Pence per cwt. in Forward Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/10 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurmahal sh 14/4 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Howara sh 14/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Octo. sh 14/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Nov-Dec. sh 14/4-1/2 sh per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan-Feb March Rs 9/15 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F. Nov-Dec. sh 14/6 per cwt FBH.
Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9/14 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Firm.

CABLE ADVICES

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

Messrs. Dremman & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—
Meeting of Representative Germany, Cuba, Czechslovakia and Poland agree to restrict production of sugar.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Our Silver market has, this week, registered a further advance on account of short-covering and scarcity of contra is for November settlement, especially due to strong holding by a Japanese Bank. Shanghai has maintained a firm undertone. Latest Telegraphic advices from Shanghai report that the stock of Silver in the native banks of Hankow was looted by leaderless soldiers and the mob. The highest price touching during the week was Rs. 60.16 on the 15th instant and the lowest Rs. 59-12 on the 9th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1.3. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 5/16 higher than the last week; the highest touched being 2-1 1/16 on the 15th instant and the lowest 2-7 on the 10th instant.

The London price is 0 3/8 higher. India has remained a steady buyer, while China and America were sellers at higher rate. The New York price is 57 3/4 cents i. e. 0 3/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 3/4 cents on the 14th instant and the lowest 57 1/8 cents on the 9th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-7-9 for ready, Rs. 21-7-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

After the recent advance, it is not unlikely that the market may react somewhat, but looking to the firmness in the foreign markets, it is inadvisable to operate on the short side. For the present therefore we are in favour of making purchases on all reactions.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SCATTERED BUYING—INDIAN CROP REPORTS UNFAVOURABLE TRADING AFFAIR—FUTURES 15 TO 19 POINTS HIGHER RANGE 21 POINTS.

New York, Nov. 15.

The New York futures market ruled steady on reports of unfavourable crop accounts from India and strength in securities market. The range was only 21 points and the fluctuations were small. The values are moving within a trading limit, small declines induce coverings and rallies are taken advantage for liquidation. There is absence of outside speculative interests and the market is grinding at present level. The futures market opened quiet with a small business but reports of unfavourable weather stimulated scattered buying. At the advance there was little liquidation and the net change for the day was a rise of 15 to 19 points. Spot values were raised by 15 points to 20.20c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 14 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 15 points to 20.00c.

The prevailing opinion amongst professional operators in all markets that the fairly large supply, which has only so far been partially digested, is likely to weigh on the market for some time to come and consequently not only is there no hurry for those who believe that present prices are attractive, but even that in the immediate future values are likely to go still lower. There has been no particular buying it is simply that there has been a reduced amount of pressure and bears are finding it difficult to get contracts back. The volume of hedge selling has diminished considerably, and from what we can gather, it is now difficult to buy higher grades. Low cotton of doubtful tenderable character and qualities below can still be bought reasonably. We must confess that there is nothing in the situation at present to lead to the confident belief that the moment is ripe for adopting freely a buying policy, for it is quite to be expected that every rise of moment will attract offerings from holders in the South, while consumers throughout the world, are experiencing slackness in the demand of textiles and are imbued with the ideas that the adequate supply, will not permit of any material advance and that consequently there is no hurry or particular inducement to cover requirements and are content to adopt a very conservative policy, and consequently, the buying power is not sufficiently energetic or enterprising to impart a better tone or a more confident feeling.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from New York dated the 15th inst.

January Highest 19.80 (2.03 p.m.) lowest 19.69 (10-31 a.m.)

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cabled as under:—

"Market influenced by unfavourable Indian crop news, and strength in Securities Trading affair."

Reuter.—"Market quiet but firm, prices advanced on unfavourble weather and spot houses buying."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 15.11-27	4561000	5952000
,, Yesterday do	91000	120000
Exports to date do	2577000	3296000
Stock at Ports 11-11-27	2492000	2851000
,, Interior Towns do	1259000	1346000
,, Liverpool 11-11-27	991000	899000
Visible Supply 11-11-27	5821000	5829000
Quantity in Sight do	1207000	8285000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 15.

December	19.81+.19
January	19.85+.15
March	20.05+.18
May	20.21+.18
July	20.10+.16
Middling Spot	20.20+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York Nov. 15.

January	20.06+.14
March	20.16+.15
Middling Spot	20.00+.15

NEW YORK.

New York Nov. 15.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York. 11 a.m.—

January	19.75+.05
March	19.95+.08
May	20.10+.07
New York Noon Call.—	
January	19.78+.08
March	19.97+.10
May	20.13+.10
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
January	20.00+.08
March	20.06+.05
May	20.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	91,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	48,000

LIVERPOOL.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—INCREASED SPOT SALES 7,000 BALES. FUTURES 4 TO 6 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 5 points but ruled quiet on scattered selling. Later on prices improved on reports of unfavourable weather and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot prices declined 7 points and closed at 11-07d. per lb. Spot sales were 7,000 bales.

The Empire futures contracts closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Egyptian futures improved 13 to 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from Liverpool dated the 15th inst.

"Killing frost in North-west Texas and Oklahoma. Heavy rains in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Mississippi Valley."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents.

"Unfavourable weather stimulating demand."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Temperature under freezing point. 'In Oklahoma."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

	Opening	Closing
November	.....	10.61+.04
December	.....	10.61+.04
January	10.59	10.63+.06
February	.....	10.61+.05
March	.....	10.62+.05
April	.....	10.60+.05
May	10.58	10.62+.05
June	.....	10.57+.04
July	10.52	10.54+.05
August	.....	10.42+.04
September	.....	10.31+.05
October	.....	10.20+.05
November	.....	10.15+.05
Middling Spot	.....	11.07—.08

SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	56

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

Scinde, Good	7.95—.10
Scinde, Fully Good	8.15—.10
Scinde, Fine	8.35—.10
Bengal, Good	7.95—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.15—.10
Bengal, Fine	8.35—.10
Oomra, Good	8.60—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.85—.10
Oomra Fine	9.10—.10
Broach, Good	9.20—.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.50—.10
Broach, Fine	9.80—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

November	18.30+.20
December	18.37+.13
January	18.55+.13
February	18.55+.13
March	18.65+.13
April	18.65+.13
May	18.65+.15
June	18.59+.15
July	18.58+.15
August	18.58+.15
September	18.58+.15
October	18.58+.15
November	18.40+.15
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.85—.10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 15.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £20-7/8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £119-1/2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £10-1/2.

National Bank £49-1/2.

Eastern Bank £6-3/8

Funding Loan 4 per cent £85-7/8.

Conversion Loan. £75-1/4.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £108.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £56.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1/4.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-3/8.

Consols £55.

War Loan 5 per cent £100 7/8.

Viceroy Bonds 4 per cent ...93-1/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 15.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	26 11/16
Forward	26 1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 15

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ... £4-4-11-1/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 15.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. F. Calcutta.—

Nov/Dec per cwt. 14/3.3/4.

Jan/March per cwt. 14/4-1/2.

July/Sept. per cwt. 14/4-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay.—

Nov/Dec per cwt. 14/5.1/2.

C. & F. Karachi.—

Nov/Dec per cwt. 14/6-1/4.

BOMBAY.

FIRED BULLS LIQUIDATING—BUYERS NOT ANXIOUS—CLOSED WEAK.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Following a rise of 16 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 393|4 for Broach A.-M. delivery. Tired bulls liquidated and prices gradually sagged and were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 393|4, 393|4, 388|8, 388|8.

Oomra D.-J. 363, 363, 360, 360.

Oomra Mar. 361|8, 361|8, 358|8, 358|8.

Bengal D.-J. 323, 323, 319|8, 319|8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Nov. 16.

Liverpool opened 6 points higher. The forward market opened at Rs. 388|12 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled quiet on long liquidation. Prices at 6-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A.-M. 388|12, 388|12, 387, 387|8.

Oomra D.-J. 359|8, 359|8, 358, 358.

Oomra Mar. 358|8, 358|8, 356|8, 356|8.

Bengal D.-J. 320|8, 320|8, 320, 320.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Nov. 16.

November	238.40 plus 1.90
February	247.50 plus 2.10
May	252.10 plus 2.30

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

100 Arjoon Khimjee Banosa 370

100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Kuradwadi 365

100 R. D. Tata & Co. Amraoti 367

200 R. Dossa Amritsar 332/336

100 R. Dossa Viramgaon 362

100 Gill & Co. Wardha 380

100 Don Mill Viramgaon 362

100 Rathi & Co. Berar 359

100 Mithabhai Nathoo Amraoti 370

100 Moon Mill Hinganghat 380

100 Langli & Co. Shegaon 361

100 Forbes & Co. Amraoti 376

100 E. Sppiner & Co. Karanja 376

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov 16.

Bengal 320 D/J.

Broach 388 A/M.

Oomra 359 D/J

Oomra 353 March

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Supperfine	fine	Fully good
Bengal	336	320	325
Sindh Punjab	394	328	321
Oomra No. 3	374	354	354

MESSRS BRUEL & CO.'S REPORT.

Nov. 16.

The weather has now cleared everywhere and the bulk of our reports indicate that the chief damage has been to quality, although in some districts the outturn will undoubtedly suffer. In other districts the rain has been beneficial and may add to the ultimate yield so that, taking a general view, the nett result of the rain is likely to be that the value of high grade Cotton will be enhanced, while black leafy Cotton will act as a drag on the market. The Trade remains entirely indifferent and for the present we would recommend our friends to follow the policy of making sales against holdings on all advances, commencing to hedge stocks even at present prices.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Ready Mill Terms New	Delivery Contract Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superime MG.	350		
Bengal Fine MG.	340	+6	+6
Bengal F.G. MG.	330		
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG.	340		
Sindh-Punjab FG. MG.	330		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG.	390		
Nagpur Fine MG.	390	+26	+21
Feotmal Fin MG.	380		
Arvi Fine MG.	380	+15	+11
Amroti Fine MG.	375		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG.	370	+8/9	+3
Mulkapur Fine MG.	365		
Khandesh Fine MG.	365	+4	—2/3
Muthia Fine MG.	360/62		—4
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	385		
Purna Average Quality	365		
Parbhani/Average Quality.			
Indore/Ujjain.			
Burwah Sanavad.			
	March		
Broach Fine MG.	+14/		
Broach FG. MG.			
Western Good MG.	390		
Westerns FG.			
Cambodia Fine MG.	430		
Miraj/Sangli FG. MG.	410		
Compta FG. MG.	410		
Dhollera FG. MG.			
Kadi/Viramgam FG. MG.			

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 15.

Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed 1/5 7/8 sellers. Spot 1/5 7/8 sellers.

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14-3/8.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Ready	21	7	9
Margasirsha	21	7	3
Posha	21	7	
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96.97 98-99	221	7	3
National City	21	9	6

SILVER.

Ready	61	0	0
London Ready	26	11	0
Forward	26	7	0
London Shanghai.			
Opening	2	7	8
Closing	2	7	7
New York Cent	58-1/16		

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Kartika	60/15	61/2	60/15	60/15
Margashirsha	60/9	60/9	60/6	60/6
Posha	60/6	60/6	60/3	60/3

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15,16

Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32

Bank's buying T T 1/6

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32

Tone of Exchange:—Steady Dull.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D 910

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960

Bank's buying D D 945

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 125-1|4.

Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 121 3|4.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 138 1|4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 177.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 155

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D 274 1/2

London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11-1|4.

London Silver per oz.—Ready 26-11.

London Silver per oz.—Forward 26.8.

Tone of Silver:—Steady. America bought. China sold. Market closed with buyers at to-days price. We look on this decline as temporary.

American Cross Rate dol. 4.87-7|16.

Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.04.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.

6 Months 4-7/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 2 per cent.

One month 2-1/4 per cent.

Three months 3 per cent.

Six months 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Easy.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 15.

T T Berlin on London 20.42.3/4.

T T Amsterdam on London 12.07-3/8.

T T Brussels on London 34.93.

T T Madrid on London 28.74.

T T Milan on London 89.68.

T T Berne on London 25.27.

T T Paris on London 124.05.

T T London on Prague 164.43.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 15.

Interest, Day to Day Loansa 3-7/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Lonns 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 15/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL CO.) RECEIPTS INTO BOMRAY

Bombay, November 16th Since 1st. September

(in full-pressed Bales.	This Year Yesterday	Last Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	359	5378	2278
Central India	265	7700	6329
Barsi and Nagar	651	4642	1107
Hyderabad-Gaorani	212	1305	110
Berar	3256	28939	1876
Central Provinces	704	4964	621
Total Oomras	5477	50935	12,341
Gholera		13741	2737
N.W. Provinces ..	1031	23278	5507
Rajputana ..	31	5722	5501
Sind-Punjab ..	501	9797	3164
Broach ..		244	77
Joompta & Dharwar		2339	5907
Westerns-Northerns	3	2739	6861
Cocanada ..		..	202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7043	4436
Persian	113	2319	1909
American ..		18472	22648
Egyptian and African		4812	14763
Jomilla, Burma & Other sorts	2	5	
Total	7156	142,643	86,037

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st. Sept. to 10th Nov.

(in full pressed Bales.	esterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2957	72883	44486
Japan & China	418	62961	27803
Coast Ports ..	100	3772	2733
Up-country by Rail		22,194	20680
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		4956	8114
Total	3565	166772	97816

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SMALL IMPROVEMENT IN MILL SHARES.

SECURITIES DULL

Bombay, Nov. 16.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton Mill shares registered small improvement in the late trading. There was scattered buying and fluctuations were narrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron Ordinary and Deifd shares hardened to day on moderate enquiry from the Bulls. Second Pref. was in good demand. There was better enquiry for Bombay steamer shares which closed firm. Scindia shares ruled steady. Hydros closed firm. There was a small improvement in Alcock shares. Bombay Burmah shares opened firm but soon declined and closed easy on long liquidation. Imperial shares were quiet.

SECURITIES:—

There was only limited business and the market was dull.

BOMBAY BURMAH DIVIDEND.

It is understood that a gross dividend of Rs. 30|- i.e. nett Rs. 27|3 has been declared. There were buyers in private at Rs. 737|4 to-day and to-morrow it may be pushed to about Rs. 750.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 81-12

Baroda (100|50) 14 p.c. 95-4

Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66

Central (5) p.c. 27.

Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 82-12

Imperial (100) 1432-8

Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c 851/4

Union (5) Rs. 3/13

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 38-4

Central India Mining (10) 26

India Cement 250 (O) 230

Katni Cement 250 (O) 238-12

Katni Cement (40) (D) 825

Punjab Cement (D) 11-10

Punjab Cement (D) 14-12

Shivrajpur (10) 51/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 910

Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105

Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p.c. 101

Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 94.

Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 100

Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-8.

Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78|8.

Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c 98.

Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.

Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.

Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107 xd.

Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 144

Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 712|8

Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 92

Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93

Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 4 p.c. 843-12

Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1025

Bombay Tramways (O) 2-1/2 p.c. 141/4 xd.

Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 70

Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.

Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 1,083-12

Tata Power P. (1000) 850

Tata Power O (1000) 549

Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.

Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.

Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 95, 226/4

Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240

New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885

New Motussi (400) Rs. 640

New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.

Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 407-8

Apollo (30) 5

Berar Mills (200) 20 140

Bombay Cotton Mfg (200) 25, 95, 325

Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 982/8

Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 550.

Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12- 505

Century (100) 487 8

Crescent (100) 208-2

Colaba Mills 142|8

Dawn (250) 80, 705.

David (300) 245.

E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0-14-0

Edward Sassoon (100) nil 112-8

Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 960

Framji Petit (1,000) 550.

Globe (100) 30/10

Elphinstone (100) nil 17

Gokak Mills 133-12

Indolic Malwan (100) 362/8

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 261/4

Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 50.

Kasturchand (500) 28/4.

Kohinoor (500) nil, 271/4

Luxmi Cotton (1000) 6800

Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 115.

Manekji Petit (100) 1775

Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 490

Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.

Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.

Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2100

New Great Mills 326-4

Pabaney Mill 200, 280

Pearl Mill 250, 592-8

173 Simplex 73, 180

Swadeshi (100) 526-4

Phoenix (100) 425

Simplex (100) 180

Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.

Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1|2 78 1|2

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 16.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper 76|3|6.

4 per cent Conversation Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 98/10

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/3

4 per cent Loan due 1950/70 Rs. 88/6

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|14.

5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107|3|6.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/13

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) dut 1930 Rs. 104/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/13

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/3

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8

Forward rates. 1st Dec. Sett.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76|2|6 1945-55 Rs. 107|2|6.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8.225

Sir Baruchs Mills (100) 12-8

Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 526-4

Swan Mills (100) 16, 152-8

Tata Oil Mills (100) 38

Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3/85

Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 316/4

Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.

B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 725

B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X D 270

Bombay Steam (O) (250) 218-12

Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.

Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 46

British Burma Petroleum 5-13

Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24

Burma Corporation (10) 9-2

Empire of India Life (500|10 1900

Jost Engineering (50) p c. 162|1|2

Kemp (200) 15, 190.

McKenzie (10) 25, 370

New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 18-14

Oriental Govt Securities Life Assurance 200|100 (Pd) p.c. 2250

Port Canning (1000) Rs. 650.

Scindia Steam (15) 17-11

Tata 1st Preference 134

Tata Constructions (30) 58-8

Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 92 8

Tata Iron (O) (75) 63-4

Tata Iron Def. (80) 223-12

Telephone Co. (5) 46/8

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PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL FILMS

UTILISE ENTERTAINMENT TAX

NO NEED FOR MONOPOLY OR PREFERENCE

EVIDENCE BEFORE CINEMA COMMITTEE

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, was further examined orally by the Indian Cinematograph Committee when it met again at the Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon. At the outset, the witness expressed a desire to correct the impression which was likely to be conveyed to people by the reports of his previous day's evidence appearing in the Press. It was reported, he continued, that he was absolutely opposed to imperial preference in respect of cinema industry. He wanted to modify that statement by saying that he was not willing to recommend Imperial preference and his reasons for that were purely economic. He had not got any personal prejudice, on either political or sentimental grounds, against the introduction of the system of Imperial preference in India. Replying to Mr. Neogy, the witness said he desired to secure foreign market for Indian films but he would advise that only selected films should be sent over to foreign markets. He was afraid of eternal prejudice being created against Indian film industry, if Indian pictures were exported promiscuously.

NO ARTIFICIAL STIMULUS.

Then followed several pointed questions and smart replies in connection with the system of Imperial preference. The witness was unbending in his attitude as regards the artificial protection to Indian film industry. He did not believe that any kind of artificial protection would improve the quality of Indian pictures. Mr. Neogy then asked the witness whether India should be well advised to accept "one to five feet" proposal, i.e. whether India should enter into a contract with the other parts of the British Empire that she should send out 5 feet of Indian film for every foot of film imported in India from other parts of the Empire. Mr. Walchand was a little reluctant to answer that question as it was simply hypothetical in its nature. It was in the first place quite unlikely, he said, that there would be any agreement of that kind. The other parts of the Empire won't be so generous as to allow that much consideration to India without expecting a substantial return in some other ways. He did not think that India would be a gainer in any way in that kind of reciprocity.

THE QUOTA SYSTEM.

The attention of the witness was then drawn to the cinema bill which was before the House of Commons. The Standing Committee appointed to consider that bill has recommended to extend the scope of the quota of national pictures so as to include films not only of Great Britain but also from other parts of the British Empire.

Mr. Neogy:—Do you think that India should respond to that gesture on the part of the British Government?—No.

The witness agreed that countries like Germany, France and United States of America took great interest in Indian civilization and India should always look to those countries as the prospective markets for Indian pictures. Nothing ought to be done, he said, to jeopardise these prospective markets.

Dealing with the educational films to be exhibited in India, the witness laid considerable emphasis on the necessity of ensuring the production of those films to Indian manufacturers. He did not want foreigners to prepare educational films for India. Even shabby-looking pictures locally produced were, in his opinion, preferable to the best of foreign films.

STATE OWNERSHIP.

Replying to Mr. Neogy's question whether Government of India should produce and supply films to all the provincial governments, the witness said that arrangement would not be an economic one. It had been found out, he went on to say, after long experience that the state cannot run business as economically as private agencies. To support his statement, he instanced the transfer of the telephone system in London from a private agency to the Government's postal department. He pointed out that the transfer had resulted in an economic loss

COMPOSITION CRITICISED

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, vice-President of the Maharashtra Merchants' Chamber, was the next witness examined by the Committee. In their written statement, the Committee of the Chamber have recorded their disapproval of the composition of the Indian Cinematograph Committee as it has not got on it a clear majority of Indian members. In the absence of such a majority, they are afraid, even an Indian Chairman will be able to accomplish very little with all his desire to recommend measures really helpful to the industry.

Dealing with the question of censorship, the Committee have made some salutary suggestions. They say:

The Committee plead for an intelligent and rigorous Censorship of foreign Cinema films casting reflection either directly or indirectly on India's civilization or culture and a total exclusion of these when they do so. Indian traditions and ideas being in many respects different from those of the Westerners, such Censorship is essential in the best interests of this Country. The Committee would however like to suggest that the constitution of the Censors' Board and their method of work as at present obtaining, are not satisfactory and that there is scope for improvement in them. They can be made more satisfactory if the Board of Cenors is so constituted as to include therein representatives from the Manufacturers, exhibitors and dealers in Cinema Films, and also representatives of the press, the public, the University and Indian Chambers of Commerce. The Committee believe that there is no necessity for the creation of a Central Board of Censors either in place of the existing Boards or in addition to them. It has further to be suggested that a film once passed by a Board of Censors in one place should ordinarily be allowed to run everywhere in India and Burma except when there is sufficient justification for its disallowance on account of local situation, and in cases of such disallowance, the disallowing authority should state the reasons for its action for future guidance of manufacturers and exhibitors.

NO STATE MONOPOLY.

It has been suggested by the Committee that the import duty on cinema films should be substantially raised with a view to give impetus to the indigenous industry. The Committee have further urged the immediate abolition of the import duty of 15 per cent. on raw films. These, they say, are not likely to be manufactured in this country for good many years to come.

In the opinion of the Committee, there should be no interference on the part of the State in this industry. Nor should there be any state monopoly. The industry should be left to private enterprise as at present. The Committee have strongly protested against the principle of Imperial preference. The Committee believe that the policy of Imperial preference is detrimental to the best interests of this country. Preference to the Empire films, means, in the opinion of the Committee, nothing but patronising the films produced in Britain. Leaders of Indian economic thought have always systematically opposed the introduction of this principle of Imperial preference and the Committee have expressed themselves in accord with that view

In the course of his oral evidence, Mr. Dahanukar told the Cinema Committee that he had extensively travelled over Europe and America and had attended the well-known cinema houses in the West. He was against any kind of state agency in respect of the cinema industry in India. That industry, he added, would lose much of its impetus as a result of interference on the part of the State. Private enterprise was, according to him, calculated to put the industry on an economically sound basis.

ENCOURAGING EDUCATIONAL FILMS.

The witness made a nice constructive suggestion on the question of educational films to be exhibited in India. The proceeds of the Entertainment tax, he said, should be separated from the general revenue and be utilized, with more Government subsidy if necessary, towards the production of educational films. That was the most practical way of encouraging the production of educational films.

ENHANCE TARIFF.

The witness favoured the introduction of the "quota system" and along with it he advocated enhanced tariff. The simultaneous introduction of both these things would, in his opinion, immensely assist the indigenous industry.

NO NEED FOR FOREIGN EXPERTS.

Mr. B. S. Dabke of the Hindustan Film Producing Company then gave evidence before the Committee The witness saw no necessity of bringing any foreign experts to India to coach Indians in the technique of the art. In his opinion, India had sufficient experts and more would be easily forthcoming. It was a mistake, he said, to compare Indian technique and atmosphere with those of Western countries and then adjudge. Indian technique ought to be judged only with Indian outlook and Indian standards.

Mr. Talyarkhan of the Oriental Pictures Producing Company, in the course of his oral evidence, admitted the fact that in respect of technique, India lagged far behind the Western countries. That was a grave defect which had got to be taken cognisance of and remedied

At this stage the Committee adjourned till 10 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 18.

The P. & O. s.s. "Rajputana" with English mails of November 3 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

B. E. S. School Annual Athletic Sports, Byculla, 2-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Week end telegrams may be accepted in India and Burma for Irish Free State at three annas per word via Eastern or I.R.T. subject to minimum charge for twenty words including indication T.W.T.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A social gathering of the members of the Muslim Students' Union will be held on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Marina Mansion Chawpati.

Members desirous of attending should send Re. 1 to the Hon. Gen. Secretary before the 17th instant.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY FOUNDATION DAY CELEBRATION.

The 52nd anniversary of the Theosophical Society Foundation Day will be celebrated at the Fellowship School, Chowpaty, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Parcel Mails for Germany Direct per s.s. "Rotenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday, the 19th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Third Class season ticket for one month ending 26-11-27 in favour of Mr. Wasudeo Trimbak has been found. The owner may take delivery from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Line s.s. "North Pacific" arrived at London in the afternoon of the 14th instant.

Clan Line s.s. "Clan Macilwraith" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the evening of the 14th inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Rangoon Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant, and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 19th at 6 a.m.

IDAR SUBJECTS PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal, Bombay, a public meeting of the Idar State-Subjects and their sympathisers will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. in Hirabag Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank Road, to protest against the Idar Maharaja's views published in the Special Idar State Gazette dated the 28-10-1927.

Mr. Indulal Kanialal Yagnik, B.A., LL.B., Editor of the "Hindustan"" and "Prajamitra" has kindly consented to preside.

"WAR" AGAINST BROTHELS

BOMBAY DEMANDS ABOLITION

The Citizens of Bombay entered their emphatic protest against the continuance of the houses ill-fame, infamy and shame at a Monster Meeting held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Wednesday evening, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas presiding.

The Chairman was of the emphatic opinion that the brothels should be stamped out and those condemned to the life of shame should be relieved from the tryanny of their captors.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who moved the main resolution, appealed to those present exert every nerve to restore them to their right place as members of a respectable Society.

30 P. C DIVIDEND IN ALL

BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp. Ltd. held on Wednesday, it was resolved to recommend a declaration of the following final dividend for the year ending 31st May 1927:—

Rs. 550|- per share on 100 shares of Rs. 2,500|- each.

Rs. 27|8 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125|- each.

Rs. 11|- per share on 84,000 shares of Rs. 125|- each (Rs. 5|- paid up).

Making a total distribution of 30 per cent. for the year.

CASE AGAINST "EVENING NEWS"

DEFAMATOY HEADLINES

The case in which Mr. S. T. Sheppard, the Editor and Mr. H. W. Smith, Printer and Publisher of the "Evening News of India" were charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. Jehangir Cursetji Vachha, the head shroff in the Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistratse on Wednesday.

The case it will be re-called arose out of certain head-lines which appeared in the issue of the "Evening News" of September 13 last, which the complainant held were defamatory. The circumstances were that on the day in question a complaint of insult and abetment of assault was filed against the complainant but on an application made by his counsel the Magistrate adjourned the case. In the 'Evening News" of that date there appeared what purported to be a report of the days proceedings in the court under the caption of "A Parsi J. P. and Bank Cashier in Love Drama." Moreover a similar headline was prominently displayed on the poster reading "Parsi J. P. in Love Drama."

The complainant submitted that on the day in question no evidence was recorded nor was the complaint read in the Court so as to justify in any manner heading under which the report was published. The complainant further contended that as the case was subjudice it was gross breach of journalistic responsibilities to give such "scandalous headlines."

When the case was called up, Mr. D. B. Binning on behalf of the accused applied for an adjournment and Mr. P. M. Goodinho who appeared for the complainant raising no objection the case was postponed to December 9.

AMAZING FIRE WALKING PERFORMANCES

Prof. Syed Atashi will present to the public of Bombay to-night and on 22nd instast his amazing performances of walking through burning fire. Prof. Atashi bears testimonials from some of the most prominent men of the world including His Majesty the King-Emperor, Governors and Collectors from various provinces. The Bombay public will not miss this opportunity of serving the double purpose of witnessing these wonderful feats and at the same time contributing their humble mite in the relief of the distressed, as the proceeds of these performances are to be solely devoted to the Gujarat flood-relief and Sir Leslie Hospital funds.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	New York, Nov. 16.
Previous Closing Rate	19.85
To-day's Openink Rate	19.85
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	19.73
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, Nov. 16.
Previous Closing Rate	10.63
To-day's Opening Rate	10.69
Difference	+.6
To-day's Closing Rate	10.65
Difference	+.2
Broach Expectation	387

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov. 16.
Silver Ready	26 11 0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	26 9 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

"JAYANTI'S" FATE SEALED?

FUTILE SEARCH FOR MISSING STEAMER

"RUPAVATI" RETURNS WITH GLOOMY NEWS

The s.s. "Rupavati" which was sent in search of the missing steamer "Jayanti" arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening with gloomy and disquieting news. The captain informed the agents, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. that he made a rigorous and extensive search northward and southward without any success. The fate of "Jayanti" therefore is shrouded in mystery. Another rescue steamer "Kamavati" is expected to-day and it is hoped she would come with some definite news.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

It would be interesting to know how the ill fated steamers "Tukaram" and "Jayanti" left Bombay harbour on Saturday morning. When they proceeded on their journey the port signal was No. 1 which indicated ordinary fair weather. This was at 8-30 a.m. At 10-30 the Port Signal Office having received information raised signal No. 3 which indicated stormy weather. As the steamers had already left the harbour nothing could be done to prevent them sailing or calling them back. At 11-30 a.m. No 7 signal was hoisted which was a real danger signal to mariners. It is reported that in the last 96 years this signal was not raised before. In the evening the "Tukaram" was sunk near Hareshwar as it could not stand the intensity of the cyclone whose waves were not only furious but were going skywarhs and tilted it in a minute or two.

DEAD BODIES WASHED ASHORE

Two dead bodies which had been washed away on account of cyclonic weather in Bombay harbour on Saturday last were found to-day at the shore at Mallet Bunder, Bombay. They are of Hindus aged 45 and 25 and are in a decomposed state. Their identity could not be ascertained. The bodies were removed by the police to the morgue.

A "hataki" has been beaten by the police to get their relatives, if any, and to identify them.

PROW STRIKES AGAINST BATTERY WALLS.

Baboo Batani, tindal of a dhow, Narayen Prasad has reported to the port authorities that he and nine other crew with his dhow loaded with 122 casks of cement wanted to proceed to the Mazagon Docks, Bombay, on Friday evening, but before starting he anchorsed there until the next day.

At about 6 p.m. on Saturday owing to cyclonic weather and heavy gale his anchor broke down and the dhow drifted away and struck the Battery wall where they all landed but again a wave drifted the dhow away, which was afterwards found near the Attar Bunder, opp. Colaba, where it was taken charge of by a Customs peon. The cargo was safe.

NO TRACE OF "JAYANTI" YET

SEARCHES PROVE FUTILE.

In spite of the vigorous search by a number of steamers, there is no trace of s.s "Jayanti" which left Bombay harbour on last Saturday morning for the coastal ports. It is also surprising that while in the case of s.s. "Tukaram" some traces of her disaster were visible in the sea, viz the floating of the dead bodies of her officers and passengers and the mast on the surface of the sea, no such traces or signs of the "Jayanti" are found and one could not say if it is still drifting and tossing across the sea or drowned leaving no trace at all.

The Port Officer has sent for information from the Managing Agents of the Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. in regard to the provision of the life saving apparatus on the ill-fated "Tukaram". If the Port Officer feels that they were not adequate, it is presumed, he would recommend the Government to hold a Marine Enquiry. In the meantime, he has been recording statements of the survivors and have wired the Janjira State to record the statements of the survivors who number about eighteen and forward the same to him.

A passenger on s.s. "Korea" gives a harrowing description of the experiences of the passengers on that steamer. The steamer left Porbunder bound for Bombay on Friday and on the way met with heavy cyclone. The capitain of the ship was an experienced mariner and tried to navigate the ship onward but forty miles from Bombay found it impossible to make a headway. He sent a wireless to the Agents in Bombay of his position and they sent a reply to take care of the lives of the passengers. It was a difficult task for him to go ahead or to turn back as he thought it would tilt by the storm. He, therefore, stilled the water round the ship by a profuse flow of oil and then turned towards Mombasa. The ship was carried by the storm towards Mombasa as far as 250 miles and when the storm subsided he turned the steamers towards Bombay and made up the time by a higher speed. He gave compliment to the captain for his presence of mind and ability as a navigator or else the ship was in danger with the lives of the passengers.

SOME QUESTIONS

To, The Editor, of "the Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the Shinking of the "S. S. Tukaram" and the probable loss of the "S. S. Jayanti," it is absolutely necessary to obtain information as regards the following:

1. Was it not a fact that the coasting vessels were allowed to use the wireless apparatus for transmission as well as reception?
2. That this concession has been recently withdrawn.
3. Who are responsible for the withdrawal of this important concession for coasting vessels?

A public enquiry into this question is absolutely necessary for, if these boats had been provided with the necessary apparatus timely help would have been possible, and a number of valuable lives saved.

It is all the more disgraceful that these catastrophes have happened within such a short distance of a city like Bombay which takes pride in its scientific advancement.

4. That forthwith all coasting vessels should be provided with the wireless apparatus goes without saying.—Yours, etc.

R. A. TARKHAD

STATUTORY COMMISSION AND INDIAN STATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The long talked of Statutory Commission has at last been announced by the Viceroy. The leaders of all shades of opinion in British India were invited to Delhi to consult, cajole and to advise, if necessary, to help the Commission. The Commission will be charged with "inquiring into the working of the system of Government, the growth of education and development of representative institutions and matters connected therewith and to what extent it is desirable to accept or adopt the principle of Responsible Government, etc., etc." Still the leaders in British India are completely disappointed, the Congress President urges boycott, because not a single Indian is in the personnel of the Committee, and we are sure considering the insolent challenge offered them by the Secretary of State for India inspite of, we believe, Lord Irwin's opinion to the contrary all our brethren in British India will wholeheartedly support the leaders to take up the challenge. When the leaders in British India advise boycott of the Commission mainly because none of the Indians is included in the Committee, may we know what the effect on the feelings of the 70 million subjects in the 700 Indian States which forms 1/7th part of the whole India must be, especially when they notice not even a trace of their future in "In the Commission and its task" mentioned in the statement issued by Lord Irwin on the 8th instant?

The people in the Indian States pay their contribution as the others in British India pay taxes; our brethren from the States have also shed their blood in the great war in addition to money and ammunition liberally supplied. That being the case why should they be left to their fate unnoticed. The British Government cannot interfere owing to the treaty rights and our National Congress have practically precluded us from the field of politics.

It now behoves the British Indian leaders and the National Congress to recognise the common ties that have united them to the subjects of the Indian States and fight whole hearted by with them for the cause of the United India whose fate is likely to be a sealed matter for a long time at the hands of the Statutory Commission in which no Indian is to be seen.—Yours, etc.

J. BHIMRAO.

Bangalore, Nov. 11.

NIZAM TO VISIT THE AMIR

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Nov. 15.

An unconfirmed report says that H.E.H. the Nizam intends to pay a purely social visit to King Amanullah Khan, the ruler of Afghanistan, when His Majesty arrives in Bombay en route to Europe.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1927

THE UNITED FRONT.

The situation with regard to the Statutory Commission has not, apparently, much changed these two days. But a closer examination shows that in India the policy of boycott is steadily though silently gaining ground while in England the authorities are seeking to gain time in the vain hope that the first flush of indignation will soon die out and give place at least to resignation to what they regard as the inevitable. Lord Birkenhead, moving the second reading of the Statutory Commission Bill in the House of Lords, was studiously reticent on the question of the exclusion of Indians from the Commission but he said he was watching "most carefully, calmly and closely" the opinion in India. The only point that he dwelt upon was the acceleration of the appointment of the Commission. It seems that even in Parliament there are suspicions about the acceleration. Else Lord Olivier need not have observed, as he did, that "he deprecated the suggestion that the Government's action might be regarded as manœuvring for a position" and that "it was very unfortunate that such suspicions should have been entertained." However, Indians know something about the date of the General Elections in England, the prospects of the Conservatives at the Elections and their fate at the recent municipal elections. Lord Reading reiterated the point that it was solely in the interests of India and in response to her repeated wishes that the appointment of the Commission was accelerated. If so, why did not England appoint the Commission two or three years ago? We shall not labour the question now as it is not the main issue now. After all, the leisurely tour of the Commission reduces the real acceleration to a few months, which may matter much to the Conservatives but it means little to India.

The real and vital question about the personnel of the Commission it seems, will not be some days before it comes up in Parliament. The Cabinet hopes that during the interval the Indian opposition to the Commission will abate and that the Labour Party, committed to Indian Self-determination, will be cajoled into believing that India only talks about self-determination but will ultimately accept the dictation of England. The semi-Imperialist Parliamentary Labour Party will perhaps say: "India herself is not united in her determination to have even limited self-determination. Why then should we be twitted with going back upon the resolution of the Blackpool Conference." Of one thing, however, both the Labour Party and the Cabinet may be dead certain that the Congress, whose co-operation Lord Birkenhead wanted to insure before appointing the Commission, would never, never, appear before the fraudulent Commission. And the manifesto which Mr. Jinnah has issued, signed as it is by the foremost leaders of the All India Muslim League, the All-India Liberal Federation, the Federation of Indian Chambers and the Millowners' Association, should convince him that, no section of public opinion that counts will have anything to do with the Commission, as it is constituted at present, in any stage or in any form. The statement issued by the Responsivist leaders puts the Indian case tersely when it says that India desires that her accredited representatives should occupy in the proposed investigation the honourable position of being the pivot, if not the sole judges and architects, of her future destiny with co-ordinate powers and opportunities in this behalf with the representatives of the British people.

"It is rumoured that the Parliamentary Labour Party is content to salve its conscience about its pledge to India if it is assured on the floor of the House of Commons, as a Free Press message puts it, "that the fullest avenues of co-operation between the British Commission and the Committee of the Central Legislature would be explored." This assurance, it is said, "should be taken as fulfilling the spirit of the Blackpool resolution." Such an assurance the Cabinet would give anyday, for it means nothing But it is difficult to believe that the Labour Party will be fooled by it. India is not so servile as to be content with the right of making representation to the Commission —the Committee trick is nothing more. That right, as Dr. Sapru observed in his speech at Allahabad, the meanest citizen of any civilised Government has. That can never be a substitute for self-determination. India insists on a determining voice and not the voice to beg. Let the Labour Party make no mistake about that. But it is encouraging to note that opinion in India is steadily moving in favour of boycott. Mahatma Gandhi's clear approval of the Boycott—it need never have been doubted—is in itself an enormous gain. The leading articles of papers like the "Hindustan Times" and the "Mahratta" show that the boycott idea is leavening those with whom communal considerations weigh. Dr. Besant has begun her propaganda tour and other leaders will not fail to copy her example. We are glad Bombay leaders are losing no time in calling a public meeting to give expression to India's uncompromising refusal to have anything to do with the Commission and to take steps to make its boycott effective.

CUTCH AND THE VICEREGAL VISIT.

The speeches made at the banquet given to the Viceroy by the Maharao of Cutch should give considerable food for thought to all those who have emphasized the need for securing immediate and adequate reform of the administration in Cutch State. His Highness the Maharao, in particular, will be ill-advised to forget this post-prandial oratory because, as he knows now by long experience, his subjects have learnt how constant is the necessity of pressing upon him their woes, how urgent is the call to him to make a thorough and radical reform in the administration and how their complaints and their remonstrances received at last the attention at Delhi leading to the visit of Lord Irwin to his territories. The Maharao gave expression to his anxiety for reform but poured into Viceregal ears a tale of woe, of the handicaps of nature, of how "a sixteen-anna crop is rarely known in Cutch."

We hope, His Highness realises that his subjects will have no reason to be satisfied unless there is a sixteen-anna crop of reforms in his State Let him at least begin with the abolition of the ante-diluvian Kori currency. There was a vein of gentle rebuke in Lord Irwin's reply to the Maharao's speech at the banquet. The Viceroy referred in studiedly mild language to the high rate of the Kori exchange which was "responsible for some of the temporary depression of Cutch, for the stagnation of its ancient industry and for the departure of many of its more enterprising citizens." Lord Irwin also warned him that reports of experts and committees were of value only if they led "to prompt decision and early action." We hope the Viceroy will repeat to his own executive this eminently sensible advice. There are many reports like the Indian Sandhurst Committee's and the Mercantile Marine Committee's, for example, upon which "prompt decision and early action" is imperative. He reminded the Maharao further that "what satisfied a previous generation, may be insufficient for the present and will be less so for the next." This remark, we need hardly remind Lord Irwin, is true also about the political aspiration of British India and it is tragic that the political party in England to which he bears allegiance, should have shown a singular ineptitude in bearing this almost axiomatic truth in mind in its dealings with Indian problems. The Maharao of Cutch will do well, however, to benefit by good advice even if it is not being followed in British India, as for example, the one about the separation of the judicial from the executive. functions His Highness should remember that a thorough administrative and judicial reform alone will satisfy his subjects.

The Maharao did well to draw Lord Irwin's attention to the fact that in his State "communal rancour" was unknown, "I don't boast," he remarked,—"he would be a foolish man who would boast—but the fact that the discords have, generally speaking, not yet affected—and I trust, never will affect—the ordinary peaceable social life of the two communities in the States may perhaps lead to the clue as to the origin of the trouble." Rulers of Indian States can justifiably and proudly make this claim that they have known how to avert communal rancour. In British India, the Government commiserate in prolific terms, generally after communal feeling has ended in violence, with the unfortunate lot of India. They may take a leaf out of the book of Indian State policy and seriously examine the question how it is that communal peace reigns in Indian India but not in British India. But it may not, perhaps, suit the purpose of British diplomacy in this country to do so.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PORT TRUST!

We have had occasion frequently in the past to criticise the policy which the Board of the Bombay Port Trust, containing as it does, a standing non-Indian majority, has consistently followed regarding the recruitment of the personnel for its higher and well-paid services. The latest instance in point is the appointment, at the last meeting of the Board, of Mr. W. O. A. Young, Assistant Mechanical Superintendent (Shops) in place of Mr. E. G. Bowers. Assistant Mechanical Superintendent (Electrical). Mr. Bowers has resigned his post consequent on his appointment as Mechanical and Electrical Engineer to the Madras Port Trust. The post of Assistant Mechanical Superintendent (Shops) which Mr. Young now holds has been abolished by the Board under the recent retrenchment scheme and Mr. Young was due to retire in February next on expiry of his agreement. It is, of course, only fair that, in the event of a suitable vacancy arising the claims of a retrenched employee like Mr. Young should be favourably considered and he should even be given preference provided his qualifications are as good as those of the best candidates applying for the post. The Board, however, for reasons best known to themselves, did not invite applications for the post by advertisement as being a responsible public body they were bound to do. Their failure in this direction is the more regrettable in view of the fact that, from the information available to us, it seems to us that whatever Mr. Young's qualifications for the post he now occupies, his training in and experience of electrical engineering are not of such a character as to leave no doubt in one's mind that he is fully qualified for the new post to which he is appointed. But that is not the only ground on which we object to this appointment. The Board have followed a principle in fixing his salary which is as amazing as it is vicious. The starting salary of the new post to which Mr. Young has been appointed is Rs. 750 per month but the Board have decided to start Mr. Young on Rs. 900! This is how retrenchment is being carried out in the Port Trust and how Indians with better qualifications than those possessed by Mr. Young are deprived even of the opportunity of having their claims considered by the Bombay Port Trust!

THE LAND OF SLEEPING LIONS.

KATHIAWAR-ITS PRIDE AND GLORY.

(BY A KATHIAWARI).

Yesterday the Viceroy and Governor-General of all India stepped on to the soil of that picturesque and fascinating peninsula known to the outer world as Kathiawar. How and when did this Province come to be styled as Kathiawar is not exactly known, but that the ancient Greeks and early Mahomedans knew the country by the name of Saurashtra is a fact proved beyond a shadow of doubt.

IN THE PAST.

A little more than a quarter of a century ago a similar visit was paid by Lord Irwin's illustrious predecessor, the late Lord Curzon, followed in recent times by Lord Reading. Each of these two Viceroys has left a mark on the story of Kathiawar, and the present visit too is significant and pregnant with many possibilities for the future of this ancient land.

The population of the Province consists of many different classes. Of the original dynasties only the four, namely, the Chavdas, the Chudasamas, the Solankies and the Valas, enjoy to-day an outstanding existence. Jethwas are said to be the descendants of Hanuman. The first man of the Jethwas laid the foundation stone of the historic city Shrinagar. Shrinagar had its pride and glory, which have long since dwindled, and the ruins of the city are now lying in the vicinity of Porbander the capital of the Ranas.

It is difficult to trace the origin of the Chudasamas, but it seems probable that they are the descendants of those Chawadas who once ruled over Anhilpur.

LAND OF THE GIRNAR.

The whole of the Province is hilly and rocky. The highest peak of that mighty Girnar stands 3,500 feet above the sea level. It is the peak of Peer Jamalshah, and is sacred to both the Hindus and the Mahomedans. In the heart of the Girnar is the rock of Bhairav known as Bhairavjap, and below is a steep vale the depth of which is impossible to measure. So many stories are told in thrilling terms, and with deep emotion and devotion, of those, who in the hope of eternal salvation, threw themselves into the vale from the gigantic Bhairavjap.

The mountain forest of Gir lies just near the Girnar. It extends fifty miles from Kodinar to Dedan. The various streams of the forest form the two rivers whose heavy waters march on and on with sweet continuous melody, till at last they meet the sea near Sanakhada.

Then there is the famous mountain Shatrunjaya. High above the world on that mountain, stand in gold and marble, many a temple of the mighty Jains.

IMPORTANT PROVINCES.

On the north of the peninsula lies the Province of Halar. Since the days Jam Hala, the ancestor of the Jadejas, won the Province, it has been divided between the different families of the Jadejas. The whole of the Machhu coast is under the sway of the Thakores of Morvi and Malia. The Province of the Jhalas is known as Jhalawad and Gohilwad. Babariawad and Sorath are the other important Provinces of the peninsula.

It is probably not widely known that Kathiawar is the only spot in the whole of Asia which breeds lions. And were it not for Lord Curzon's love of romance and his pre-vison this royal race of the animal kingdom would have been extinct even in this solitary corner, and all Asia would have been the poorer for it.

THE GREAT CHANGE.

And by the way let me touch the fringe of Kathiawar's politics. Recently it was that a great political change was made in the Province. Lord Reading, concerned more probably with the administrative problems of British Imperialism, thought it was high time that the proud bejewelled Potentates had better adorn the Imperial rather than the Provincial Capital, and as a result the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar blossomed out into the Agent to the Governor-General in Western India. Soon after this, Sir Khengarji of Cutch and Sir Ranjitsinhji of Navanagar were selected as the representatives of Princely India to the League of Nations. It is true that these representations paved the way for Kathiawar's prominence in the present Imperial world, but that such a prominence has been the birthright of the Province from times immemorial is an undisputed fact.

THE PRIDE AND GLORY.

Even to-day a man from Kathiawar can claim reverence from the devout Hindus of the other Provinces as being the resident of the neighbourhood of Dwarka, Girnar and Prabhas.

Shri Krishna had his golden capital here; Sudama, the beau-ideal of many a Hindu heart, lived his glorious life of poverty and piety, and was blessed by the Lord Himself with earthly good and heavenly grace in these parts. And it must have been a wonderful sight in those pre-historic times to see Krishna's Armada setting sail for the invasion of Egypt, across the Arabian and the Red seas for succouring and bringing back Shri Krishna's grand son Aniruddha who love-lorn had gone thither to woo his bride the fairy-light daughter of Banasur, the thousand-armed Ruler of Egypt.

The story of the heroism and antics of the Yadav race, of their comedies and tragedies, of their love and hate and of their pleasures and their sorrows is heard even to-day with respect and devotion wherever that greatest of the Puranas is read.

IN RECENT TIMES.

Coming to more historical times we find something even wonderful. The maritime activities of the sturdy races that inhabited Kathiawar in those days had made it possible for them to possess many trade emporiums which were world-famous and attracted the Persians, the Arabs, the Egyptians and even the Africans to the shores of Kathiawar for the exchange of commerce.

With the rise of Islam in Arabia the first missionaries of the Arabian Prophet, coming to India, must have landed somewhere near the spot where the great Somnath must have stood enshrouded by the tales of its untold wealth and its marvellous resources. And who can say that the great historic march of Mohmed of Ghazni was not inspired by some of those tales, exciting Mohmed's covetousness and his religious zeal?

THAT OLD SPECK.

To the South of the Province there is a speck of an Island which is marked green on the map, and which was the first of the trio of the Portuguese Possessions within the Indian Empire, namely Diu, Daman and Goa. That speck—Diu—reminds us of the importance which the then Kings of Portugal attached to their trade interests in Kathiawar. The Empire of the Portuguese in India vanished like a dream, but the speck remains to remind the eternal pilgrim of the vanity of human hopes.

NAME TO CONJURE WITH.

People often talk of the now-faded glories of Kathiawar, but they forget that even in modern times, it has produced one who bears a name to conjure with in the whole world—the name of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

But it is said, and with much truth, that the best intellect of the Province flows into British India, and the best brains of Kathiawar have gone to enrich its political and commercial capitals. Men like Adamji Peerbhai, Vithaldas Thakersi, Ibrhaim Rahimtulla, Lalubhai Samaldas and Mahomad Ali Jinna are the gifts of Kathiawar to Bombay. In the Madras Presidency a whole community even now proudly calls itself the Saurastras. And who does not know that the East coast of Africa is studded with the commercial colonists from Kathiawar?

EVEN TO-DAY.

Such a Province has perhaps lost much of the old glamour of the Viceregal visits, but still even to-day there must be a strange flutter in the dove-cotes of the hundred small capitals with which Kathiawar is studded. Buttons and buckles will have a new polish, retinue and Darbaries will have new dresses, arms and accoutrements will be burnished anew, rules of precedence will be rehearsed, functions will be staged and the Princes of the land will gather together to greet the representative of the King-Emperor.

THE CRUEL IRONY.

But the cruel irony of fate is that of all the places of ancient and modern glory in Kathiawar, the first to welcome the Viceroy should be the Port of Bedi which has come into a sudden prominence on account of the abrupt thwarting of the legitimate ambition of a "mere protected Prince," to afford shelter to ocean-going steamers, and that on his return journey His Excellency will have to pass through the Customs Barrier at Viramgam.

Notes of the Day.

Hakim Ajmalkhan's Disclaimer.

Hakim Ajmalkhan has done well to contradict promptly the mischievous report, published in the "Hindustan Times" and some other papers in Delhi and broadcast throughout the country by a news agency that he was present in the midst of the crowd demanding the body of Abdur Rashid outside the Central Jail on the 14th instant. Evidently, the papers were misinformed, but when feelings ran so high, it was the duty of these papers to verify facts before publishing them. Hakimji also assures the public that other Muslim leaders, too, were absent from the scene except a few who were there only to dissuade their co-religionists from creating any disorder. He is naturally distressed and humiliated at the happenings of the day, but some allowance must be made for the abnormal excitement of the occasion. The responsibility for these happenings rest mainly with the authorities, who had the resources to prevent disorder and to give ample warning, who—let us suppose—had the sense to realise the terrible strain on men's minds, but who were nevertheless guilty of gross neglect, if nothing worse.

Mischievous.

Inquiries made by the Associated Press "with the authorities concerned for the safety of the person of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson" go to show that there is no basis whatsoever for the grim tale of secret plotting and of Bengal revoutionaries, and of a conspiracy to murder not only the head of the province but high Government officials which was unfolded in a recent leading article in the "Times of India". It is rumoured that the Government of Bombay may issue an official communique repudiating the canard, but the public is entitled to ask whether they do not propose taking severe steps against mischief-mongers who raise such canards. The object of indulging in this mischievous practice can only be to prejudice Britain against India at this very opportune moment in the cruel march of British Imperialism. Lurid details of the "plot" must have been cabled out to British papers and political mosquitoes must have sucked up this dirt to spread over a still larger field the poison of hatred of India and the necessity of denying her self-government.

Wanted A Thorough Inquiry.

There is no trace so far of the ill-fated s.s. "Jayanti" and it is feared that the tragedy which began with the loss of the s.s. "Tukaram" will grow into uglier proportions. The plucky little coastal steamers which serve the Western ports of India between Bombay and Goa have not suffered such a calamity for a number of years, and the generally safe conditions of the weather have made the public oblivious to the need of ascertaining what arrangements the steamer companies, the Port authorities and the Meteorological authorities in Simla and in Bombay are in the habit of providing to avert danger. It is time more public interest was taken in the matter. How is it that these passenger steamers are often not equipped with wireless? How was it that messages about the dangerous condition of the weather were sent too late on Saturday? These are questions which required to be answered by a comprehensive enquiry.

Leave Well Alone.

The members of the Cinematograph Committee, which will shortly conclude taking evidence in Bombay, have heard a lot about kissing scenes in films and their chairman has been particularly anxious to find out from witnesses whether such scenes affect Eastern audiences prejudicially to their conception of morality. We note that opinions on this interesting topic have varied but the majority of witnesses before the Committee have so far taken the practical and sensible view that Western films, censored as they already are through the Provincial Board of Censors, do not prove the great disturbers of Eastern minds as they are alleged to have been by certain busy-bodies who are more concerned about White prestige than about saving the Eastern mind from coming into contact with all aspects of Western life. As regards Imperial Preference, the Committee heard some straight talk form Messrs. Bharucha, Kanji Dwarkadas, and Walchand Hirachand. This should clearly indicate to it what India really needs. Protection for its own indigenous nascent film industry and not Imperial Preference is what India badly requires.

BR. LABOUR'S BACKSLIDING.

UNITED FRONT ASSURED

ALL PARTIES TO BOYCOTT COMMISSION

AN ALL-INDIA MANIFESTO

RESPONSIVISTS DENOUNCE PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following statement to the press:—

I consulted by wire a few prominent leaders in different parts of India with a view to adopt concerted action regarding the announcement of the Statutory Commission. The answers I received made it clear that owing to Provincial fixtures to which they were already committed in their respective provinces, and having regard to the distances, a meeting at Bombay, or any other central place at an early date was not feasible, although they emphasised the necessity of joint concerted action.

As the question will soon be taken up in both the Houses of Parliament in England I thought it was most essential that an authoritative opinion of an All-India character should be expressed in time to reach London before final decisions are taken by His Majjesty's Government. I therefore, circulated a draft manifesto with a covering letter requesting various prominent leaders to authorise me on or before 15th instant to include their names as signatories to the manifesto to be issued, if approved of my them.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT.

I am glad to say that I have received so far most powerful and influential support from all parts of India from the foremost leaders of the Indian National Congress, the All-India Moslem League, the All-India Liberal Federation, the Federation of Indian Chambers and the Millowners' Association.

I have not included the names of leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha as I received a wire from Lala Lajpat Rai dated, Lahore 15, as follows:—"Have wired Jayakar waiting 16s reply" and subsequently a telegram from Mr. Jayakar dated Poona 16 which reads "My party supports boycott, but prefers issue its own statement copy posted to your address." while I have not yet received a reply from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonje.

CONGRESS LEADERS EXCLUDED.

Similarly, I have not included the names of the President and the President-elect of the Indian National Congress amongst the signatories to the manifesto for the reasons stated in their messages which speak for themselves and which are as follows:

From Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar dated Madras 14 November "Your manifesto omits self-determination and also the Assembly and Congress demand. It concedes the need for inquiry, but proceeds solely on the need for a mixed commission. Moreover abstention is made qualified and conditional. The Congress Working Committee's resolutions and Bengal, and Madras manifestos have adopted unconditional boycott. I regret, I cannot sign your present draft. Pray reconsider. Let us all stand firm together for a simple bold abstention, each party keeping its reason to itself or stating all the reasons together."

From Dr. M. A. Ansari, Karnal 15th November "I agree with the draft joint statement, except the last sentence which should read "unless a round table Conference in which British and Indian statesmen would participate as plenipotentiaries is invited, or at least a commission with a majority of Indians on equal terms is set up, we cannot conscientiously take any part or share in the work of the commission as at present constituted."

Other leaders of the Congress who were consulted adopted the same line.

The manifesto and the names of the signatories are as below.

"We have given most anxious consideration to the announcement made in the Houses of Parliament and the statement of H. E. the Viceroy and the appeal of the Premier regarding the constitution and the programme of the Statutory Commission. We have come to the deliberate conclusion that the exclusion of Indians from the Commission is fundamentally wrong and that the proposals about the Committees of the Legislatures being allowed to submit their views to the Commission and later to confer with the Joint Parliamentary Committee are wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the case. The underlying principle of the scheme that Indians are to have no authoritative voice either in the collection of proper materials and evidence or in the taking of decisions by way of recommendations of the Commission to the Parliament is of such a character that India cannot with any self-respect acquiesce in it. Unless a Commission on which British and Indian statesmen are invited to sit on equal terms is set up, we cannot conscientiously take any part or share in the work of the Commission as at present constituted."

SIR DINSHAW PETIT, BART.—President Federation Indian Chambers and Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress.

SIR ALI IMAM—Ex-Member Viceroy's Executive Council.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETLVAD—President Indian National Party (Bombay) Ex-member Executive Council Bombay.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM—President Bengal Muslim League and Ex-Member Bengal Executive Council.

SIR SIVASWAMY IYER—Ex-Member, Madras Executive Council.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU—President All-India Liberal Federation, Ex-Member Viceroy's Executive Council.

HON. SIR PHIROZE SETHNA—Member Council of State.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS—M.L.A.

HON'BLE SIR MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI—Member, Council of State.

H. P. MODY—Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU—Ex-President, Indian National Congress.

RAJA GAZNAFARALI KHAN—M. L. A. (Punajb).

DR. KITCHLEW—General Secretary, All-India Muslim League.

C. Y. CHINTAMANI—Ex-Minister, United Provinces.

MOULVI MUHAMMAD YAKUB.—Deputy President, Legislative Assembly.

S. SACHIDANANDA SINHA—Ex-Minister Behar Executive Council.

NAWAB ISMAIL KHAN—M.L.A., (U. P.)

MUNSHI ISWERA SARAN—M.L.A., (U.P.)

YAKUB HASSAN—(Madras).

DIWAN BAHADUR T RANGACHARIAR—Ex-Deputy President, Legislative Assembly.

DR. BESANT—President, National Home Rule League.

K. C. NEOGY—M.L.A., Bengal.

BEPINCHANDRA PAL—Bengal.

LALJI NARANJI—Member, Bombay Council.

R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY—Chief Whip, Congress Party in Assembly.

M. A. JINNAH—President, All-India Muslim League and Leader Independent Party in Assembly.

RESPONSIVISTS VOTE FOR BOYCOTT

THE MINIMUM DEMAND

POONA, Nov. 16.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. M. S. Aney and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar with reference to the Statutory Commission on Indian reforms:

"We have carefully considered the announcement made in the Houses of Parliament, the statement of His Excellency the Viceroy and the appeal of the Premier regarding the constitution and programme of the Statutory Commission on Indian reforms. We have come to the conclusion that the scheme as outlined there is wholly inadequate to meet the just aspirations of Indians and constitutes in many ways an affront to India. We are further of opinion that any scheme which does not secure for India an authoritative voice in (1) reviewing and supplementing the material from time to time placed before the said Commission to be the basis of their decision (2) collecting, marshalling and testing by cross-examination or other methods the oral evidence placed before that body from time to time (3) effectively shaping its decision at all important and formative stages, will not be acceptable to the honour and self-respect of the Indian people. The scheme, as now propounded, puts India and her representatives in the degrading position of witnesses supplicating for their very progress and advance at the bar of a committee of the British Parliament and makes them liable to be cross-examined as to their fitness to govern themselves which

Continued on page 10.)

COMMISSION UNACCEPTABLE

BOMBAY TO BOYCOTT IT

MEETING OF CITIZENS TO BE HELD SHORTLY.

On the joint invitation of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, a meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the rooms of the Presidency Association to consider the question of taking concerted action in this Presidency in regard to the Statutory Commission. The following were present at the meeting: Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna, Hon. Mr. Ruttonsey Dharamsey, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. C. Chagla, Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. Dongre and Mr. Mavji Govindji.

After some discussion it was decided to call a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to take steps for the effective boycott of the Commission which is unacceptable to the people of India.

As soon as the necessary arrangements are made, the exact date of the meeting which will most probably be held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, will be announced to-morrow. In all likelihood the meeting will be held on Saturday next (19th inst.).

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit has been invited to take the chair at the meeting.

The names of speakers who will represent all political parties will be announced subsequently.

AMERICA'S QUOTA TO GUJARAT RELIEF

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.s

Rev. John Haynes Holmes, editor of "Unity" (Chicago) has appealed to people of the United States of America to "Gandhi Relief Fund" in aid of Gujarat distress and sent to Mahatma Gandhi dhi about Rs. 300 as his first instalment. In a letter to Mahatma Gandhi, he writes: "My sympathy goes out to your fellow countrymen in fullest measure."—Free Press.

WEATHER REPORT

HEAVY RAINS ON THE ARABIAN COAST

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

The Bay depression has centred this morning within a degree of latitude eighteen longitude ninety-one and is moving northwestwards. It has given nearly general rain in Burma with locally heavy falls on the Arabian Sea coast. A few falls are also reported from Bihar, Chota Nagpur and United Provinces. The temperature remains considerably below formal in United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Rangoon and Toungoo half an inch, Bassein and Diamond Island one and a half, Kyaukpyu eight, Akyab and Mandalay three, Minbu and Maymyo two, Monywa one and a half, Lashio one, Daltonganj a quarter Gorakkpur one and a half, Muktesar three Gaya a quarter, Gorakkpur one and a half, Muktesar three-quarters, Cuddalore a half, Cuddapah two and Vizagapatam three quarters.

Forecast.—An increase in Southeast Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

CABINET CRISIS IN C. P.

COMPROMISE WITH THE GOVERNOR

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 14.

Information now available goes to show that a disagreement arose between the Hon Rao in charge of the Medical Department (transferred subject) and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals over the transfer of two European Civil Surgeons. When the matter was submitted to His Excellency, it is reported that His Excellency disagreed with the Ministry. As the matter involved an important question principle, the Hon. Mr. Rao, as a protest tendered his resignation. The Hon. Mr. Deshmukh agreeing with his colleague also tendered his resignation as it was a joint Ministry. Both of the Ministers proceeded to Jubbalpore to meet His Excellency the Governor. News now to hand shows that they are proceeding to Delhi to attend the Ministers Conference from which it is presumed that either a compromise has been effected or the matter has been postponed pending the return of the Ministers from the Conference.

SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT

FIRST STEP TOWARDS SELF-GOVT

SIR ABDUR RAHIM SPEAKS OUT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

It was a mammoth gathering that met this evening at the Town Hall to record its protest against the Statutory Commission. More than 20,000 people were assembled and two overflow meetings had to be held outside the Hall. Mr. Hirendranath Dutt proposed Sir Abdur Rahim to the chair. Mr. Dutt regarded Commission as a God-send that their national self-respect may be awakened and they might be goaded into new efforts for the achievement of Home-rule. Sir Abdur Rahim next delivered his address.

"We should have nothing to do with the Commission in which our co-operation is not wanted on equal terms, but only in a subordinate or merely advisory capacity. If we boycott it successfully, then I am sure we should have gained the first step towards self-Government. I am equally sure that such determination on our part would at once radically change the attitude even of the present Government in England." Said Sir Abdur Rahim in his presidential speech at the Albert Hall meeting held this evening under the auspieces of all-parties.

MERE NEGATION NOT ENOUGH.

Continuing, he said: "But it is obvious that any solution of this nature to be effective must be supported by united national will. Not otherwise. A conference for this purpose should be brought about as soon as practicable. That is the first step. But, we have to go further. Mere negation is not enough. Leaders of different political bodies must be able to evolve a workable constitution. We should then, but not till then, have given a complete answer to the present proposal and establish the right to self-determination in a practicable and undoubtable manner and advance our country a long way towards that great future which dominates the thought of us all."

"WE STAND ALL TOGETHER."

"We stand all together," said Sir Abdur Rahim. "On the same platform for one common purpose to consider and deal with the serious situation that has been created by the announcement of the Statutory Commission. I agree with the Viceroy that the scheme should be considered as an integral whole. So considered however the cardinal fact remains that while the British Parliament is to remain the sole judge of our political progress, none of India's sons had been thought worthy of being vested with responsibility of making recommendations to Parliament on the subject even in co-operation with Englishmen. The main reason for excluding Indians from the Commission is that intercommunal relations are so strained that Indians in the Commission are not likely to agree on any practical scheme of Government and that would only embarrass and mislead Parliament. In my opinion there is much loose thinking in this connexion. I believe most of the responsible leaders of India are agreed that there must be a substantial advance in responsible self-Government, that the present system of Government is now to go and that India will be content only with the status of equal and honourable partner in the British Commonwealth of nations.

The whole case of the British Government which we were asked to accept really rests on the old familiar argument of arbitrary authority," concluded Sir Abdur Rahim.

MR. PAL URGES BOYCOTT.

Mr. Bepinchandra Pal moved main resolution and appealed for unity and for a determined boycott movement. Resolution urges public bodies and legislatures to have nothing to do with Commission.

Mr. J. M. Sengupta seconded the resolution which was further supported by Mr. Ramanananda Chatterjee and Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee and others.

RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE'S CRUSHING INDICTMENT.

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee said:

No British Commission appointed by British Government to judge of India's political capacity can be an impartial Commission and this particular Commission is not an impartial Commission. Sir John Simon was only recently asked to give his opinion as a professional lawyer on the constitutional status of Indian States and their rulers. Hence the Chairman has already formed his opinion on the subject. Why then was he not disqualified for a seat in the Commission. No political party in India has ever admitted the right of the British Parliament to be the sole judges of our political capacity and progress.

Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee said Indians should not only boycott Commission but should put their shoulders to the wheel and evolve a common constitution.—Free Press.

Presiding over the Scottish Churches College Day celebrations this afternoon, H. E. the Governor of Bengal said he could not imagine any field of missionary work which offered greater opportunities for service to humanity than through education in India. The possible results obtainable, the benefit bestowed by that teaching, should prove a suitable reward for any sacrifice that those who came out to India from Home, might have to make in this cause. —A. P.

NO INCLUSION OF INDIANS ON COMMISSION

ONLY CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTATION

DEPUTATION WANTS ASSURANCE FROM BIRKENHEAD

LONDON, Nov. 16.

As reported in yesterday's message a deputation of the Parliamentary Labour Party waited on Lord Birkenhead last night on the question of the Statutory Commission. Before the deputation interviewed the Secretary of State for India, it had received instructions from the Party Executive not to press for the inclusion of Indians on the Commission, but to press for the assurances of the fullest Co-operation and consultation between the Commission and the Committee of the Indian Legislature. Representations by Mr. George Lansbury, Col. Wedgwood and others, it is believed, that any concessions short of inclusion of Indians on the Commission would not satisfy Indian opinion proved futile, and the Party resolved that the Blackpool resolution on Indian reforms would be met by a demand for the assurances in regard to consultation.

A NOVEL INTERPRETATION.

In this connexion, the argument of the Parliamentary Labour Party leaders is that the Blackpool resolution is distinctly of two parts. The first part affirms the right of Indians to self-government and self-determination, but it is a policy to which the Baldwin Government is not pledged. It is a policy which Labour in Opposition cannot impose on the Tory Government. The first part of the resolution, therefore, can become operative only when Labour is in power. The second part of the Blackpool resolution related to the Statutory Commission and it is pointed out that it does not in anyway pledge the Party to demand the appointment of Indians on the Commission.

The second part of the Blackpool resolution runs:

"The Conference declares that the Royal Commission to be appointed under the Government of India Act should be so constituted and its methods of doing its work so arranged that it will enjoy the confidence and co-operation of the Indian people."

It is now contended that this resolution would be completely satisfied if fullest opportunities are offered to Indians and co-operation of those sections of the people who have accepted the reforms and are working it constitutionally is secured.

INDIAN DEMAND TURNED DOWN.

This interpretation has come as a surprise to left wing Labourites who have been laying emphasis on the first part of the Blackpool resolution and have not therefore been critical of the limitations of the second part. Whatever may be the case the Parliamentary Labour Party has turned down the Indian demand for the inclusion of Indians on the Commission, and the Independent Labour Party is helpless in the face of the loopholes in the Blackpool resolution.

LABOUR'S CONDITIONS.

What happened at the interview between Lord Birkenhead and the deputation may be briefly told. His Lordship was informed that the Party was bidden to press for fullest opportunities of co operation between the Commission and the Indian Committee. The Secretary of State for India, it is reported, expressed sympathy with the demand and said it was the intention of the Government to ensure fullest co-operation between the Commission and the Committee consistent with efficiency and expedition of the Commission's labours. Details of the interview are not available, but it is understood that the Parliamentary Labour Party have suggested that

(1) The Committee of the Legislature should sit jointly with the Commission,

(2) Either take part in examination of witnesses or suggestions to the Chairman to be put to witnesses,

(3) Have the right to suggest examination of further witnesses or call for other evidence to rebut any evidence tendered before the Commission,

(4) Have the right of access to all papers even of confidential character,

(5) Have the right to be consulted before the Commission makes recommendations,

(6) Have the right to join in the recommendations, if in agreement with the Commission or if in disagreement record minutes which shall be placed before Parliament, and

(7) When legislation based on the recommendations of the Commission are before the Parliamentary Select Committee, the Indian Committee be placed on equal footing with the members of the Commission and collaborate with the Select Committee in such a manner as may be determined by the former in consultation with the Commission and the Committee of the Legislature.

The deputation is understood to have stated that this is the minimum which could satisfy the Labour Party in Parliament and failing assurances of these facilities to the Indian Committee the Party may be compelled to withdraw its nominees on the Commission.

If reports are correct, Lord Birkenhead desired to leave matters in a vague state, but the deputation pressed for a declaration on the floor of the Hons.—Free Press.

LABOUR DEPUTATION TO BIRKENHEAD?

THREAT TO WITHDRAW LABOUR M. P'S

LONDON, Nov. 16.

A Deputation of the Labour Party waited on Lord Birkenhead last night to obtain assurances regarding the steps to secure consultation between Indian public opinion and the Statutory Commission.

According to "Daily Mail" the movement has been started by the Labour Party to induce Stephen Walsh and Major Attlee to withdraw their names, unless the required assurances are forthcoming.—Reuter.

'TIMES' MISREADS SITUATION

AGITATION DUE TO DISAPPOINTED POLITICIANS

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The "Times" in leader says that the few Hindu leaders who attacked the Statutory Commission have apparently paid attention to the Government's and Viceroy's exposition of the methods whereby it is proposed to associate Indians in the enquiry and ultimately enable Indian legislatures to lay their views before the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. Resentment at the so-called exclusion of Indians has overborne their better judgment, and with this sentiment is perhaps the combined disappointment of politicians who had all hoped to be members of the Commission. The case for a Parliamentary Commission is exceptionally strong and the procedure which Government has suggested appears to provide fullest guarantees that every variety of Indian opinion will be consulted. Finally the "Times" expresses the opinion, that if totally imaginary "affront" still prevents Indian politicians from co-operating with the Commission, many people in this country who do not understand the ways of Indian mind will be tempted to suspect that real "no-changers" in India are those who would boycott the Commission on such unsubstantial grounds and thus impede any constitutional advance.

"Manchester Guardian" in a leader contemplates the possibility even now that change may be made in the constitution of the Commission to meet Indian opposition. The paper cites Birkenhead's "carefully considered statement" which though strictly non-committal was spoken on the occasion and in a manner giving it weight.

Elsewhere "Guardian" says that the suggestion is being mooted by Party organisations to agree to five of the Commissioners being returned unopposed in the next election to enable them to fulfil the function of advising the "Houses of Parliament" on their proposals in contradistinction to the normal method requiring such Commissions to report to the Government of the day.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

JAM SAHEB STRIKES THE RIGHT NOTE

NAWANAGAR MOVING WITH THE TIMES

RIGHT ROYAL RECEPTION TO VICEROY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 16.

Jamnagar which is being improved and beautified by the present Maharaja Jamsaheb and known as the Paris of Kathiawad gave a right royal reception to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin this evening. Their Excellencies and party landed at Rozi Bunder at 4 p.m. Mr. Hirabhai Manibhai, General and private Secretary and Commander R. Leyland, Commissioner of Ports, went to Kundla in Gutch by the yacht, "Star of India" to receive their Excellencies in advance. Their Excellencies and party embarked on the yacht at Kundla at 11-30 a.m. had luncheon on board and arrived at Rozi at 4 p.m. Immediately the yacht anchored the Hon. Mr. E. H. Kealy, Agent to Governor-General and Mr. Hirabhai Manibhai, General and Private Secretary, disembarked and arrived at the landing stage.

Their Excellencies disembarked ten minutes later. A royal salute of 31 guns by means of maroons were fired from the yacht on disembarkation. When their Excellencies arrived at the Shamiana, the Roz fort fired another salute which informed Jamnagar of the safe landing of their Excellencies. His Highness Maharaja Jamsaheb, Sir Ranjitsinhji, accompanied by Mr. Hirabhai Manibhai and two A. D. C.'s and the Hon. E. H. Kealy, Agent to Governor-General awaited the arrival of their Excellencies at the landing stage and on their arrival Mr. Kealy presented His Highness to their Excellencies. His Highness then presented his officer in waiting. The party then got into cars and drove to the pier head where a shamiana was erected. A Guard of Honour attended by band was drawn up near the shamiana and gave the royal salute as His Excellency arrived. His Excellency attended by His Highness inspected the Guard of Honour. His Highness then presented his Sardars and officers of the State and other distinguished guests to His Excellency, while Hirabhai Manibhai, the principal Officer-in-Waiting, presented them to Her Excellency.

Among those presented were their Highnesses Maharaja Rajsaheb of Dhrangadra, Maharaja Ranasaheb of Dhedpur, Maharana Saheb of Dantia Rajsaheb of Vankaner, Thakore Saheb of Dhrol, Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, Darbar Saheb of Jabdan, Dargarshri Mulnvala of Pitnadia, Sir Prabhashanker Patani, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Bhagavanji Nathu Valabhaji, Khetsi Shamji Ghelaram, Ismail Punja, Chhaganlal Bhanjji, Devaraj Depa, Mahamahopadhayaya Hathibhai Shasbi Dayashanker, Dyashanker Bhagvanji, Mahant Ramprasad Gordhandas, Morarji Mathuradas, Haribhai Dalpatram, Bhagvanji Shukla, Barrister, Jehangir Petit, Navarojaji Dumahari and Barjor Cooper. Their Excellencies were then garlanded by His Highness the Jamsaheb.

Their Excellencies then drove by car to Londesborough avenue opposite Pratap Vilas Palace. From this place their Excellencies drove in State to Vibha Vilas Palace through the city. There were four carriages in the procession. The first carriage of silver drawn by four horses in which were seated His Excellency the Viceroy, Maharaja Jamsaheb, Military Secretary to Viceroy and Secretary to Agent to Governor General. In the second carriage Her Excellency, Lady Irwin, Agent to Governor-General and two A. D. C.'s to the Viceroy. In the third carriage were Mr. C. C. Watson, Political Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. G. Cunningham, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Hirabhai Manibhai General and Private Secretary to Jamsaheb and A. D. C. to His Highness. In the fourth carriage were Lieut.-Col. H. H. Thorburn, Surgeon to Viceroy, Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, Dewansaheb of Jamnagar and two A. D. C.'s to His Highness. Mrs. Watson, Lady Mary Herbert and other members of the Viceregal party proceeded direct by car to see the procession.

The procession started from Londesborough Avenue and passed along Bedi Road to Bedi Gate through the city past the Chelmsford Market, Willingdon Crescent through Berthon Square upto Khambhalia Gate, then over the inner Tank Road to Vibha Vilas Palace, the Viceregal residence. The whole route to Vibha Vilas Palace was brilliantly decorated and picturesquely bellagged. Triumphal arches were erected on the principal thoroughfares of the city bearing the words in gold letters "Navanagar State Forces for King and Country." Greeting their Excellencies the people also decorated their buildings and shops. On one arch different arms of Jamnagar were presented.

Large crowds of spectators gathered along the route and cheered and greeted their Excellencies as they passed them. A Guard of Honour with colours under the command of the Officer Commanding the State Infantry and attended by the band was drawn up at Vitha Vilas Place gave a royal salut eas His Excellency arrived at the viceregal residence. A salute of 31 guns were fired. His Excellency accompanied by His Highness inspected the Guard of Honour when the band played the torero tune. The whole of the route was patrolled by the police within Municipal limits and the revenue sowars in Rozi run Vibha Vilas Palace, Manvilas Palace, Bhavendravilas Palace, Pratapuvilas Palace, Vijaya Bhuvan, old Lal Bungalow, Bedi Gate, Chelmsford Market, old Darbar Gadh, Wellingdon Crescent, and Khambhalia Gate, and the principal thoroughfares were illuminated by electric lights and oil lamps.

At night thousands of people came out to see the illuminations.

JAM SAHEB'S SPEECH.

At the banquet at the Vibha Vilas Palace last night, in proposing the toast of Lord and Lady Irwin the Jamsaheb said:—

I deem it a great privilege to accord your Excellencies, a very warm welcome, on behalf of my State;—my people, my officers and myself on your visit to Jamnagar. That your Excellency has found time, from the multifarious and exacting duties, of the exalted office that your Excellency adorns, to travel to the westernmost corner of the Indian Empire, is a great honour which we appreciate very much. We look upon it as an eloquent earnest of your regard for the States of Western India, that this should have occurred in the earlier part, and not relegated to the end of the term of office, as has been the precedent, so far as we in Kathiawar are concerned. The Princes of Kathiawar, have reason to be grateful, for this change; it enables them, to greet your Excellency in their homes, in the early period of your career, and to wish your Excellency eminent success, in the noble work, which Providence, has placed in your hands, at the present moment.

It needs no prophetic vision, to say, that the world, is passing through a very critical period, and India shares, to the very full, all the anxieties of a transition stage, rendered particularly acute, by the communal troubles, that are agitating the public mind, and putting great obstacles, in the peaceful solution of those pre-eminent problems, to the adjustment of which, Great Britain, has laid her hand, since the close of the World War. At this period it is India's good fortune that a statesman of your Excellency's sterling abilities and talents, and may I say, noble character, is at the helm of affairs, so that she lacks nothing in the most sincere and skilful piloting that is possible, in the troubled waters, through which she is wading her difficult path,, to her destined position, within the Empire. While history is being written, in letters indelible and fateful, we pray Almighty God, to inspire and guide, your Excellency's Counsels, and to portion out happiness and health, in full measures to your Excellency and Lady Irwin, so that India may have the fullest benefit of your illustrious association, with her affairs.

I take this opportunity of respectfully congratulating your Excellency on the very telling and generous appeal, recently made by your Excellency to the leaders of Indian thought, for the eradication of communal hatred and dissensions—an appeal, which no one can read without being moved. I feel sure that it will receive a warm response from those to whom it is addressed, and will help in removing this blot from the fair name of India.

We have another prayer, to make on this occasion. Your Excellency will know at first hand several States in Kathiawar, in the course of ten days, which is assigned for this visit: it is a crowded programme and does not give sufficient time for a close acquaintance, with the States, and their affairs. It is a selfish wish,—but, it is an earnest wish on my part, that another change may be made in this practice, allotting individual States, a longer period, of the honour of your Lordship's visit, so that we may have better and ampler opportunities for the entertainment of your Excellencies and for better knowledge of our people, our affairs, our hopes and aspirations.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

Your Excellency's inspiring speeches delivered during the first year of your arrival in India amply testify to the interest your Excellency is taking in our affairs, and of the prominent place your Excellency has given to the problem of the States, in the scheme of Reforms, which is on the anvil and is engaging the best brains in England and India, just at present.

Our position in the new India, that is being evolved, needs to be thoroughly safeguarded, and, whatever form, the future constitution will assume, our existence as political entities, distinct from, and independent of the neighbouring parts of British India, will demand an adjustment, which while recognising and meeting modern conditions, will not ignore history, and traditions and will fully uphold our dynastic prestige, prerogatives, and treaty rights. No one can shut his eyes, to modern conditions:—conditions, symbolised by the wireless and the airship.

The Princes are, I hope credited with the full significance, of the changing times: and this I can assert, with knowledge, that they have full sympathy with the aspirations of their countrymen, beyond their frontiers. Such a feeling can—and in fact does—co-exist with the natural instinct of self-preservation; we have no desire, to interfere, in affairs in British India and do not wish that there should be outside interference in our domestic affairs; but there exists a common platform for co-operation, in matters of Imperial and mutual concern. These aspects of our inter-relation with British India, and our position, vis-a vis the Paramount Power in the new India that is forming present an array of problems, which though baffling in their diversity, are certainly not beyond the ken, of true statesmanship. We are indeed grateful, that your Excellency has been devoting anxious thought, to these supreme matters, and I express a fervent hope that before your Excellency lays down the reins of your exalted office, a workable synthesis, of the most essential principles will be outlined under your Lordship's able guidance; so that the future can be envisaged with a measure of confidence, by the Order of the Ruling Princes of India.

The Conference convened by your Excellency at Simla in May last, marks an auspicious beginning of those labours which are inevitable under the circumstances and are even insistent. May they result in a settlement, which will vouchsafe to the States, the integrity of their position and nsure for them, a dignified place in the Federated India of the Future. Your Excellency's keen interest in our problems and your statesmanlike efforts to find a solution hearten us, in this hope, they have already lightened our burden of anxiety, and filled us with a cheerful anticipation.

With your Excellency's permission I would here strike a personal note and refer to my humble association, with your Excellency as a co-worker at Geneva in 1923, where I came to understand, and admire, those qualities of simplicity and openness of heart, which have already endeared yourself to millions in India. That early association was revived and grew stronger in Simla, where I had the honour of experiencing, your Excellency's kind hospitality, in May last. The graceful ways of Viceregal Lodge and the simple dignity and warmth of reception with which we were greeted there touched and charmed all the guests and enhanced our regard and respect for His Imperial Majesty's Vicegerent in India.

ADOPTION BY RULING PRINCES.

Your Excellency,—May I permit myself a further personal allusion? I can say:—just as the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner said on a similar occasion that my presence here to-night has something to do with the fact, that your Excellency's grand-father Viscount Halifax was the sponsor, along with the then Viceroy,—of that measure of Imperial Grace, which recognised adoption among the Ruling Princes, and led to the distribution of Sanads of Adoption in 1862. One of the recipients of these Sanads was my revered uncle the late Jam Shri Vibhaji who exercised it, in my favour in 1880. Your Excellency thus inherits a solid interest in the States and their continuity within the Empire, and this I regard, as a very auspicious asset at the present moment, when the position of the Indian States in the future policy is under consideration.

Coming to my own State, we have nothing of especial interest to show to your Excellencies: Nature is niggardly in her bounties on this side. No high mountains or persenial rivers break the monotony of our soil which lacks the fertility of Gujarat, or even the equality of neighbouring tracts under Gondal and Junagadh. Our water-sheds send out small rivers into the Sea, where they discharge a moderate overflow in monsoon months and present a dry aspect, for more than half the year. Our average rainfall is about twenty two inches and we were in the throes of a dry cycle until about two seasons ago: Since 1907 I have had ten bad years including four famines. Thus there is no scope for big irrigation schemes in my State, but I have not neglected to do what little is possible in this direction.

From the day of my accession in 1907, I have felt that agriculture needed careful looking after and that, difficult as in the task of growing two blades where only one was grow a steady policl of encouraging well irrigation, and saddling the rivers with dams, at all convenient places, was a great necessary. My Revenue Department is making a free gift of Rs. 125|- for each well sunk by the tenant, and I am glad to say, that the number of wells has risen from 6,000|- to more than 15,000|- within the last twenty years. About two Lakhs and a half are spent under this head. Over and above this standardised assistance, tenants are given free loans for deepening their wells. Fifty new dams are constructed within the last ten years costing about thirty lakhs. These dams hold up water which besides being used directly for irrigating land, distributes itself by percolation within a wide radius of wells and tanks.

GANGA SAGAR TANK.

My Public Works Department has taken in hand the construction of the Ganga Sagar Tank to the south of Jamnagar for which an advance estimate of rupees fifteen lakhs was sanctioned as early as 1920. The work is progressing and when complete will be the largest tank in Kathiawar. It has a catchment area of 106 miles, and a basement area of 3 miles and a half.

The total expenditure, incurred by the Public Worns Department, since my rule on building and works of public utility including railways and ports, comes to over three crores of rupees giving an average of fifteen lakhs per year.

The farmer class has been receiving constant attention from my Government. The holdings are measured and assessed on a light scale, and the levy in kind is exchanged for a fixed payment; this transformation ended in 1917. In 1918 an Act was passed, with the specific object of giving legal relief, to indebted cultivators, by providing a special judicial machinery, at once cheap and expeditious. In 1919, all tenants were given the right of free and unfettered disposition of their occupancy rights, by will, sale, mortgage or gift; they were permitted to adopt an heir and widow's succession and collateral succession to the seventh degree, were recognised. Thus from being a tenant-at-will he is now as complete an owner of his holding as possible, with formal seignioral rights of the Darbar over his head. Even in the collection of assessed revenue we do not stick to contractual terms, but relax them in favour of the farmers: We always remit the dues in bad years. I have as a rule, preferred remissions to suspensions, and have followed the policy of writing off assessment dues which are too heavy for the farmer in years of famine. The total of remissions comes to nineteen lakhs of rupees during my rule.

PROTECTION AGAINST FAMINE.

Having put the farmer in a secure position with a sympathetic legislation for his relief and famine funds for his help in times of distress, I am now initiating measures, for his scientific education Four students three of whom are my nephews, are being trained in Europe and America in important branches of agriculture. On their return active steps will be taken for the improvement of manure, and methods of cultivation; it is a matter of common knowledge, that the farmer is by nature, cautious and conservative and what is necessary is, in my opinion, mass education in the primary stage specially directed to train his mind. My Education Department is instructed to prepare a series of agricultural readers for use in rural schools, and I hope that a successful way will be found to liberalise scientific knowledge of improved agriculture, among the farmer class. Similar books are also being prepared dealing with Trade Commerce, Industry and Moral and Religious welfare in both primary and secondary schools.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

One hundred and eleven new schools have been opened during my rule, and education both primary and secondary is made entirely free. I have long in mind, a technical school for vocational training, but I have to defer this measure to better times and bigger finances.

I inherited a system of 52 miles of Railway: I have added 66 miles already and am looking forward to carrying the line from Salaya to Bhanwad via Khambhalia—another 44 miles—from our own finances for which we have recently received sanction from your Excellency's Government. During the last seven years my State has spent about forty lakhs of rupees on the development of our railways.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

We have tried to move with the times in Jamnagar. I established an Advisory Council some years ago, in which leaders of my people are invited to deliberate and advise on matters of public or general interest. If it be the desire of my subjects to progress on the lines of British India, they will not find me behind hand in an enthusiastic response to their aspirations. I shall be prepared to grant them in the administration, a share adequate to their capacities should such a measure find favour with your Excellency it will hearten and embolden me in taking steps for initiating it in right earnest.

Before concluding I may allude to the late War: the memories of the trial the strain and the horrors which attended its terrible progress, for four disastrous years are happily fading away. I will make a passing mention of our share in the great effort that the Empire put forth, not because it needs any repetition at this day, but because it fills a bright page in our history and of which we are justly proud. In our history of about 400 years no event is calculated to afford my people and my House more satisfaction than the humble services we were jointly privileged to perform in the cause of justice and humanity and under the banner of our beloved King Emperor.

We did what little we could,—my subjects and I—hand-in-hand May I say that the efforts were not unworthy of our resources limited as they were; whereas in the zeal and loyalty which were at the back of our efforts we were second to none in the whole of India.

I was privileged to serve at the Front in France for over a year; four of my nephews were in the fighting line in various parts. One was killed in Flanders; one was wounded in East Africa and two did service in Egypt and Mesopotamia. My Imperial Service Troops did garrison duty for full five years at Karachi and spent one year in continuation on the North West Frontier at Loralai in the Afghan War.

Our contribution to the Relief and Red Cross Funds exceeded four lakhs of rupees. I made a contribution of three lakhs of rupees in 1918 for war purposes. A fairly equipped hospital for Officers at Staines cost me over eight lakhs. We gave a lakh for aeroplanes and I was able to secure the gift of a motor ambulance fleet from Kathia war, thanks to the generosity of my brother Princes. Nawanagar lent its motors, tents, horses and camels to the various War fronts and the investments of my State and my subjects in the war loan exceeded one crore of rupees.

Your Excellency Lady Irwin,

I am grateful for the honour of your visit to my State. Your Excellency has already earned great popularity in India by your noble leadership in those activities which directly affect Indian womanhood; and what is more necessary at present than ceaseless endeavours, for the uplift of our women—as mothers and girls they need, the best the West can teach and impart, and it is their good fortune that your Excellency has espoused their cause in right earnest.

We have tried to make your Excellencies' stay pleasant and cheerful in thes eprosaic surroundings of ours; but I am conscious of many shortcomings in our arrangements. For these, I ask your Excellencies' general indulgence.

Notwithstanding our secluded position and absence of nature's gifts of a striking kind, I make bold to request your Excellencies, to renew your honoured visit to my state.—I have not fettered by conditions of a crowded programme, before the close of your Excellency's tenure of office. Time forbids, any detailed reference, about our work and progress. The visit is indeed, so short, that in our endeavour to place the salient features of my rule before your Excellency within its limited compass, nothing much, beyond window-dressing can be achieved. I should indeed prefer, that the more solid side of our work should receive prominence, during Viceregal visits. I therefore, hope that my capital will again be honoured and receive alonger visit from your Excellencies.

LOYALTY TO THE CROWN.

In our own spheres and in our policies we are bound to have differences—genuine differences—with the representatives of your Excellency's Government. But whatever those difference and whatever their gravity,—and however sore and stricken we may feel, in consequence at times—the Viceroy may always rely on our individual and collective loyalty to His Imperial Majesty and the Empire—our solidarity as faithful allies of the British Crown, under all conditions.

It has been my endeavour to avoid references to controversial topics during this visit. There should be no work and no worry while we are being honoured with your Excellency's gracious and esteemed company. If we have, in any small way, succeeded in entertaining your Excellencies and making your stay enjoyable in our midst, my people and I will be more than happy.

I am indeed grateful for the presence here to-night of the distinguished guests and the members of your Excellency's brilliant staff. It is a great pleasure to us all that they have accompanied your Excellencies and I extend to each of them as indeed to all my guests—British and Indian—a very warm welcome

Here may I single out one name for particular mention—my friend the Honourable Mr. Watson who visits us this time as your Excellency's Political Secretary. Already known to us as an able and versatile officer, he came to Kathiawar three years ago, as the first Agent to the Governor-General charged with the duty of initiating and cementing new relations with the Government of India.

By a career of great sympathy, directness of purpose and high sense of justice, he has enhanced his popularity and won a place in the hearts of the Princes and Chiefs of this Agency. The Province has seen peace and tranquility in his time. His decisions are marked by deep understanding and impartiality. I wish him all success in the wider sphere of work to which he is called and where he succeeds another personal friend—high in my esteem and regard, Sir John Thompson. I rejoice in the thought that those gifts and talents which earned him such high regard and admiration in our midst, will now have for their exercise, an ampler field of usefulness, which in fact embraces all the States in India.

I must express my grateful thanks to my brother Princes and Chiefs who have graced this auspicious occasion by their presence and have enabled me to give a fitting welcome to their Excellencies in my Capital.

Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen—

I ask you now to drink to the health of His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India and it gives me much pleasure to couple with this toast the name of Her Excellency Lady Irwin, whose personal charm and kindness to all who are privileged to know her have won our deep respect and admiration

THREATENING LETTERS TO HINDU EDITORS

"GIVE UP SHUDDHI OR FACE DEATH"

SURAT, Nov. 15.

The Editors of the "Hindu", "Deshi Mitra" and "Pratap", the first two Hindu Sabha papers and the third a non-communal paper have received letters asking them to dissociate from the Sangathan and Shuddhi propaganda or in the alternative to be prepared to face death. The letters are anonymous and have been handed over to the police.—Free Press.

MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

TRANSFERRED DEPT. SERVICES TO BE DISCUSSED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

The Home Member will open to-morrow the Conference of about 36 provincial representatives including 13 ministers and 3 executive councillors on the subject of the organisation of provincial services. The Conference is expected to last four days, and will provide an opportunity for an exchange of views. Among the questions to be considered are the standards of qualification and pay, the future machinery for recruitment and the desirability of the absorption of the present all India service men operating in the transferred field in the new service. The idea favoured in some quarters is the division of provincial services into senior and junior with different but standardised pay of both cadres and the grant of overseas allowance to members of the Imperial services so absorbed.—A. P.

APPOINTMENT OF SHANKARACHARYA

SHARDAPEETH GADI IN DISPUTE

Messrs. Hiralal and Co. Solicitors for Swami Shri Rajrajeswarashram Shankaracharya of Sharda pith have sent the following telegrams to the Dewan Saheb of Baroda and Swami Shri Chandrashekharashram, Tarkeshwar Mahadeo, Baroda respectively in connection with the alleged appointment of the latter as the Shankaracharya of Sharda pith:—

Diwan Saheb, Baroda.

No reply to our letter of 29th September, on behalf of Shankaracharya Rajrajeshwarashram. We hear of contemplated installation of another at Dwarka. Pray stay hands, till we see His Highness personally in the matter.—Hiralal Company Solicitors.

To,—Swmi Shri Chandrashekharashram; Tarkeshwar Mahadeo, Baroda.

You know that our client is the present rightful Shankaracharya of Shardapith. Baroda Government has no right to appoint you or any body, Shankaracharya of Shardapith It, notwithstanding, this, you go to Dwarka or take possession of Pith property, there you would be held personally responsible for injuring our client's rights.

Hiralal Company, Solicitors, for Swami Rajrajeshwarashram Shankaracharya of Shardapith.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON UNITY

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE PROTESTS

Under the presidentship of B. Champal Rai Bar-at-Law of Hardoi a special meeting of Jeeva Daya Sabha Agra was held on 12-11-27 and the following resolutions were passed unanimously

"The Sabha strongly protests against the resolution of the Congress that cow-slaughter shall be allowed everywhere except at some places and that of Dr. Moonje's vigorous efforts in preaching the practice of meat-eating."

ORIENTAL PAGEANT IN BANGALORE

IN AID OF GUJARAT RELIEF

(From a Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Nov. 16.

Under the patronage of His Highness the Yuvraja of Mysore and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pears and General and Mrs. Tarver, leading European and Indian ladies are putting up a remarkable oriental pageant at the Globe Opera House, Bangalore by the kind courtesy of the directors of Messrs. Globe Theatres Ltd. on the 17th and 25th instant in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund. Preparations have been made on an elaborate scale, and the function will surely prove a veritable artistic feast. The Hon. Mr. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly has sent a special message to Mrs. Taleyarkhan, the organiser, inviting liberal help from Bangaloreans for the sufferers of Gujarat.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Karnatak Branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal's Academy of Physical Culture will be performed by Mr. Vamanrao Naik of Hyderabad (Dn.) on Sunday, 20th instant at 4 p.m. at Bagalkot on the land gifted for the purpose by Mr. Bindurao Nargund, Pleader of Bagalkot.

Paris.—The Senate has voted two million francs credit to enable France to compete in Olympiad.—Reuter's Special.

New York.—The British motor vessel "Comlie Bank" from Calcutta reports that considerable damage by water has been caused due to the fire in number one hold. The fire has been extinguished.—Reuter's Special.

TROOPS TO LEAVE CHINA

WAR SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMONS

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Rugby.—Sir Laming Worthington-Evans Secretary for War stated in the House of Commons to-day that all class "A" reservists other than those detained by sickness or other unforeseen cases would have left China before Xmas but he was not sure whether those sailing on the last ships would reach their homes by Xmas.

Sir George Hennessy stated on behalf of the Dominions Office that Mr. Amery, Dominions Secretary who is making a tour of the Dominions according to present plans would leave Australia for New Zealand on November 17 reaching New Zealand on November 27. He would later sail for Canada and be there from January 5 until 3rd or 10th of February and it might be expected that he would be back in England a week later.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, President of the Board of Trade, was asked what progress had been made in the negotiations with the Portuguese Government over their flag discrimination decree. He said he understood that the Commission appointed by the Portuguese Government to examine the question of shipping charges had made its report and a decree might be issued by Portuguese Government shortly. The decree when issued would be examined to see how far it met the joint representations made to the Portuguese Government.—B. O. W.

EX-MINISTER SUED

APPLICATION IN CALCUTTA HIGH-COURT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

An application in the matter of the Bengal National Banak and the Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills was made to-day before Mr. Justice Costello.

The facts are that B. K. Lahiri as Managing Director of the Cotton Mills executed three hundis of Rs 25,000 each in favour of the Bengal National Bank which were accepted by Mr B. Chakravarty. Subsequently the Bank and the Mills paid Rs 12,000. The Bank, the Mills and Mr. Chakravarty were now sued for the recovery of the money. The cotton mills subsequently obtained leave to defend the suit. The present application was to revoke the leave granted to the Mills as leave to defend it was alleged was obtined on false representation. The Cotton Mills opposed and their counsel said it was peculiar that the money could be borrowed from the Bank when four lakhs were lying at the credit of the Mills with the Bank.

Mr. Justice Costello remarked many peculiar things had taken place in connection with the Cotton Mills and the Bank and one could not shut one's eyes to what was happening in other parts of the city. Eventualaly, Friday was fixed for the hearing of the suit.—Free Press.

VICEROYS VISIT TO SIND.

The following telegram dated November 14 has been received from His Excellency the Biceroy addressed to the Governor of Bombay.

"I left Karachi to-day after a most interesting and instructive visit to the Province of Sind. I was struck throughout by the friendliness of the welcome I received, by the capacity with which Mr Hudson is discharging his responsibilities, and by the efficiency of all your officers with whom I came in contact, whether engaged in general administration or the great Sukkur project. After seeing Sukkur I had an opportunity of seeing the great Port developments in hand at Karachi, and was much impressed with the potentialities of both these schemes. I know what a deep interest you take in all that relates to the prosperity of Sind, and am very glad now to have been able to see for myself something of these great works which are destined to influence so profoundly the future of the Province."

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, replied:—

"I am most grateful for your telegram and delighted to hear that you are pleased with your visit to Sind. I am communicating Your Excellency's message to the Commissioner, who with all the officers in Sind, will be very thankful for your words of appreciation. I know well that all the people in Sind are most grateful to Your Excellency for your visit, to which they had looked forward so much."

WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS.

A World's Dairy Congress will be held in London in July 1928.

The Congress has the support of the British Government and is being organised in association with the International Dairy Federation.

There will be four main groups, dealing with milk production, distribution, manufacture and consumption and admisnistration and control, the latter including all aspects of official intervention in the industry.

The General Committee will welcome the attendance of all who are concerned in the subjects which the Congress will discuss whether as producers, distributors, scientists, physicians, health administrators, welfare workers phianthopists or consumers.

I WAS NOT IN THE CROWD

HAKIM AJMALKHAN'S DISCLAIMER

"HINDUSTAN TIMES" CONTRADICTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI. Nov. 15.

In a statement to the Associated Press, Hakim Ajmalkhan stated that reports published in the "Hindustan Times" and other local vernacular papers regarding his presence in the moslem crowd demanding the body of Abdul Rashid outside the Central Jail yesterday the 14th Nov. was totaly incorrect and mischievous. He had not stirred out of his house from nine in the morning onwards and denied that he was present on the scene of the occurrance. Regarding other influential members of his community, Hakimji added that to the best of his knowledge, hardly anyone of them was present in the crowd and those few who had gone were only with object to dissuade their coreligionists from creating any disorder and disturbing the public peace. As to the actual tragedy, Hakimji said that the time for condemnation had passed by and he in his helplessness felt boundless humilation and sorrow by the happening of yesterday in Delhi.

WAR OVER SOVIET OIL.

SHELL AND B. O. C. COME TO ARRANGEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The "Englishman" understands tht a new development has taken place in the "War" which has been in progress for some time between leading oil groups over the question of Soviet Oil. It is stated the Shell group and the Burmah Oil Company have come to an arrangement to pool their resources and that important changes in the organisation have been decided upon. —Free Press.

ROADS DEVELOPMENT SUB-COMMITTEE

DELHI, Nov. 15.

The sub-committee of the Road Development Committee commences tour on the 20th instant at Allahabad and will visit Shillong, Calcutta, Patna, Nagpur, Madras and Bombay, the halt at the last named station concluding on the 23rd December. The full Committee assembles in Delhi on 7th January for formal examination of witnesses. The sub-committee consists of Sir Arthur Froom, Mr. Suhrawardy, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Mitchell, Technical Adviser, and Mr. Knight, Secretary.—A. P.

PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM IN MADRAS

LOUD SPEAKERS IN THE COUNCIL

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

The public address system is being introduced in the Madras Legislative Council and five loud-speaking projectors are being installed for the purpose.—A. P.

BRITISH SUGAR INDUSTRY.

BEN GORMAN ON ITS DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In a letter to the Press Association referring to the Paris Sugar Conference decision, Mr. Ben Morgan, the Chairman of the Sugar Federation of the British Empire, declares that Great Britain will again be subject to the organised foreign control of staple foodstuffs, and the only safeguard lies in the development of the Empire sugar industry. The federation asks for the free entry of the Empire sugar into Great Britain if sold to the British refiner.—Reuter's Special.

MOTOR TRANSPORT IN INDIA

THE ONLY COUNTRY WHERE IT WORKS PROFITABLY

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Over fifty countries are represented at the world motor transport congress. Colonel Hutchinson of the India Office read a paper by Major Hubbard on conditions in India in which he states that India is beginning to appreciate value of time and is willing to pay to get fresh goods to the market in marketable condition but it is necessary for the qualified representatives of motor manufactures to establish an effective technical service in India. Colonel Crompton singled out India as one country in the world where mechanical transport has worked profitably to the enormous advantage of the country.—Reuter's Special.

UNHEALTHY CONDITIONS IN MALAYTA.

NAVAL FORCE TO BE WITHDRAWN

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Canberra.—Owing to unhealthy conditions in Malayta (Solomon Islands) the naval force will be withdrawn as early as possible. Mr. Bruce in the House of Representatives said that few volunteers and native police would suffice to maintain order. Cruiser Adelaide will return to Sydney.—Reuter's Special.

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS"

VICEROY'S ADVICE TO MAHARAO OF CUTCH

URGENT NEED OF REMOVING KORY EXCHANGE

STATE BANQUET AT BHUJ.

BHUJ (Cutch), Nov. 15.

Proposing the health of H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Irwin at the State Banquet given to-night, H. H. the Maharao of Cutch said:—

"This is the second occasion on which Cutch has had the honour of welcoming on its shores the representative of His Majesty. Twenty-seven years ago, His Excellency the late Lord Curzon came here to the delight of all my people and myself. Since Lord Curzon was here, the port of Tuna has been joined to the capital by a railway. The engineering difficulties to be overcome in that direction were less than those involved in the connection with Mandvi. Also the Tuna line offered better prospects of retur, and was calculated to be useful for passenger traffic all the year round—which advantage the Mandavi line could not claim, as steamer communication with that port stops during the monsoon.

A NEW PORT FOR ANJAR.

"Now after getting expert advice from England regarding my ports, I have decided to develop a new port for Anjar in place of the present port at Tuna, where steamers drawing 32 feet will be able to come alongside the wharves at all states of the tides—a thing impossible in Mandavi and also at Tuna, the present terminus of the railway. This work is being pressed on, and to-morrow I trust Your Excellency will be able to open up the new railway leading to this new port. One has to go slow in these matters for even fine harbour works designed by experts, such as those at Mandavi originally were, have by the arising of unforeseen factors proved to be costly failures. My expert adviser has told me that Mandavi will never be of any good except as a shelter for sailing boats.

MONSOON FORGETS CUTCH FREQUENTLY.

The monsoon frequently forgets that there is a land of about 8,000 square miles called cutch, and the State has frequently to suspend its import dues, to open up relief works and to lose its share of the crops for we take our land revenue not in yearly cash but in a moderate share of the produce. The question of famine is serious enough. Previous to 1926 we had four very bad years in succession. Parts of Cutch had to be abandoned. The assistance given by outside Cutchis in such times of distress is very marked—and to me very gratifying. But we need some safety valve. It was remarkable how well the sub-soil water held out in many parts even up to close of that bad period. In order to improve the supply of water, I have engaged for some three years an irrigation engineer of much experience, who is still at work planning the possibilities of saving the surface water and of simplifying the raising of subsoil water, and I hope that his labours will improve matters. And again one must remember that when good rain does come is at times very irregularly distributed over the State or is untimely. A 16-anna crops is rarely known to Cutch.

AN OLD AND OUT OF THE PLACE.

"It would be out of place for me to mention in detail all those other vast interests with which Your Excellency is dealing. But I may say that all of us in the States wish Your Excellency all good success and good fortune in all that you undertake. It is always a very great pleasure to me to be present at the Council of Princes in Delhi where I have opportunities of meeting the Viceroy, and of cementing these valuable friendships. I trust that Her Excellency Lady Irwin will find some charm and pleasure in this old, and, I may say out-of-the-way State. We are out of the way of the streams of sight seers; our people are simple and friendly; we have no great show-places; but there is the quiet village life with its temple and its mosque; its herds of goats and cattle, and the great wide expanses of Nature lying open to the skies. We have our simple hospitals for the sick, and our schools for the young, but nothing showy or startling. I trust that Your Excellency will carry away with you kindly thoughts and kindly wishes towards this land of Cutch, in the same way in which we here shall note with the most respectful and friendliest feelings all those activities by which Your Excellency is ever fulfilling the manifold charities and duties which are so constantly your care in India."

THE VICEROY'S REPLY

The following are the extracts from His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the banquet at Cutch on Tuesday, the 15th November, 1927:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank Your Highness for the kind and friendly terms in which you have welcomed Lady Irwin and myself this evening. We appreciate them very much and are delighted to have this opportunity of accepting your invitation and visiting Your Highness in the capital of your State. I have always looked forward to seeing Your Highness' State of Cutch. To tread where only that great Viceroy Lord Curzon had adventured was in itself an attraction and apart from this the size and importance o Your Highness' State are such as to justify and even demand a closer attention and acquaintance on the part of the head of the Government of India.

PORTS OF CUTCH SILTING UP.

Your historical record and associations were also a lure to me. I had heard that Cutch was great and prosperous in the earliest days of the East India Company a State of flourishing and busy seaports with traders known for daring and enterprise along all the sea boards of the Indian Ocean while the Cutch artificers in gold, silver and enamel were famous throughout the length and breadth of India. I am sorry to learn that to some extent these happy conditions appear to have suffered an eclipse that your harbours are silting up, that portions of your lands are going out of cultivation, that the trade of your silver workers is languishing and that many of your most successful and prosperous merchants have sought habitations elsewhere. Doubtless the long and lamentable record of famine and scarcity years of which Your Highness has told us is largely responsible for these changes and I am glad to hear that an expert engineer is exploring the possibilities of irrigation as a safeguard against the vicissitudes of the nomsoons. The growing paralysis of Mandvi both as a port and town is I am informed due to the abnormal incursion of fine drifting sand which has begun to work up from the ocean bed within the last 30 years.

HIGH RATE OF KORI EXCHANGE.

Palliative measures seem difficult, and I am not surprised to learn that Your Highness is considering the development of other ports in your State where the opposing forces of nature are not so strong and insidious. I appreciate the kindness which has pushed on one of these enterprises to facilitate our journey to-morrow. Where nature seems unkind and the monsoons are fickle, it becomes all the more important to examine and remedy other causes which may contribute to the decline in a country's prosperity. I have heard and Your Highness has also heard that the high rate of the Kori exchange is accused of being responsible for some of the depression of Cutch, for the stagnation of its ancient industry and for the departure of many of its more enterprising citizens. It is a commonplace of economics illustrated to a remarkable degree in the post-war history of Europe that a high rate of exchange tends to deprive local industries of their outside markets. Questions of currency are always difficult to laymen and require the earliest and best advice available. Nothing is more certain than that a mistaken policy in such a matter has an immediate and disastrous effect on the trade of any country far more potent than any other errors of omission or commission in the functions of Government. I am sure that Your Highness realises the danger of delay and I am glad to be told that you contemplate early steps to investigate a question so vital to the interests of your State and subjects.

NO COMMUNAL DISCORD IN CUTCH.

Your Highness is a statesman who has sat in the Councils of assembled nations and does not need to be reminded that reports of experts and committees are of value as they lead to prompt decisions and early action. The art of Government becomes more complex as the world advances. What satisfied a previous government may be insufficient for the present and will be less so for the next. For those of us who have to share the burden of direction and control, the close personal attention, and assistance of adequate and competent officials are more and more demanded in the interests of those committed to our charge. The combination of too many functions in the hand of one or two officials is to be deprecated and in the modern well-governed States the higher judiciary is invariably separated from the executive. Your Highness and Cutch are perhaps happy in lying apart from the main current but all the stream is moving forward. I would congratulate Your Highness on the absence of all communal dissension within your borders. The extension of this trouble in British India is a most serious menace to political progress in this country. I have appealed to all patriotic Indians to co-operate in eradicating the evil and although the progress made may seem disappointing, I hope and believe that good sense and moderation may at length prevail.

MAHARAO'S DEVOTED SUPPORT TO EMPIRE.

I know that I can rely upon Your Highness and all the Indian Princes to assist with your influence and advice when the opportunity arrives. Your Highness' attachment to the British Throne and Empire is well-known and every word with which you have proposed the health of Their Majesties is instinct with the deepest loyalty and sincerity. In all times of difficulty and danger I am aware that the Empire can count on devoted support from Your Highness and your people. I thank Your Highness once again for your warm welcome and all the arrangements for our entertainment and comfort. Cutch needs no apology for the absence of famous show places. It has a charm all its own, with its red-roofed white-housed villages set in wide plains with the background of palms and the sea and the rugged hills that encircle your ancient capital. We are glad to have seen it all and we trust that the friendship now formed with Your Highness will be cemented many times in Delhi and Simla. It will be a great pleasure to meet again there and hear more from Your Highness of the success of your further efforts for the good of your administration and your people. Ladies and gentlemen I now ask you to join with me in drinking good health and all prosperity to our distinguished host His Highness the Maharaja of Cutch.—A.P.

HARTAL IN DELHI CON TINUE

110 MUSLIMS ARRESTED

POLICE PICKETS PATROL THE CITY

DELHI, Nov. 15.

Further enquiries into the happenings of yesterday showed that altogether 58 Hindus were injured and one Hindu was killed. Most of the injured persons are well-to-do shop-keepers of Chari Bazaar and Khari Bawli who while attending to their business were attacked by a Muslim mob following the funeral of Abdul Rashid. About 30 shops were looted and their owners have lodged complaints with the police. So far 110 Muslims have been arrested, a good many among them being Pathans. Although police pickets have been reinforced and a detachment of British infantry is in reserve at the Central Police Station, sufficient confidence has not been restored among the Hindu shopkeepers most of whom have refrained from opening their shops. The situation otherwise is quiet and no further incidents are reported. Police investigations have been started and the statements of a number of injured Hindus were recorded last evening and to-day. Most of them stated that they would be able to identify their assailants if they were given a chance to do so.—A. P.

MAKE COLOMBO PLAGUE-PROOF

GANDHIJI'S REPLY TO CIVIC ADDRESS

COLOMBO, Nov. 15.

Mr. Gandhi received a civic welcome at the Town Hall this morning. Mr. W. T. Staes, Chairman, Municipal Council read the address. Mr. Gandhi replying to it said that while turning over the pages of the latest administration report of the council, he received something of a shock to find that the city was not yet immune from the curse of the plague. He found that the difficulty lay with the harbour masters it being expensive to disinfect all the grain that came to or passed through the harbour but the Corporation should fight to make the city plague proof. Referring to the diaries Mr. Gandhi asked "why not municipality diaries" instead of having inspectors, bye laws and prosecutions.

Concluding he said he knew that Colombo had a beautiful harbour, he had passed through the Cinnamon Gardens which would do credit to any society and had noticed the palatial buildings. The Corporation were trustees not of the dwellers in Cinnamon Gardens or those doing business but of the labouring population. He had been unable to see the slums. He knew not the condition at first hand but "if you are able to tell me that your slums are just as sweet smelling I will take you on trust and advertise you in all my wanderings and say 'Go to Colombo if you want to see an ideal municipality, but I hardly think you will be able to gain this certificate from me with reference to the condition of the slums."—A P.

The next session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council will commence at Patna on January 16th, 1928.—Free Press.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO INDIA

AIRMEN OUT TO BREAK RECORD

'PRINCESS XENIER' TAKES OF PERFECTLY.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Rugby.—Captain Mcintosh and Mr. Bert Hinkler left Upavon aerodrome Wiltshire, this afternoon on a non-stop flight to India. An attempt is being made by the two airmen to wrest from America, the world record for non-stop flight. They are flying in the Fokker monoplane "Princess Xenia" in which Captain Mcintosh began a flight to America but was compelled to turn back by bad weather off the West coast of Ireland. Weather conditions were good when to-day's flight started. The sun was shining and there was a fresh westerly wind and "Princess Xenia" took off perfectly.—B O. W.

NO NEWS FOR 15 HOURS.

MORE ABOUT NON-STOP FLIGHT'

LONDON, Nov. 16.

For fifteen hours after the start of Lt. Mc. Intosh flight no reports were received. The machine does not carry wireless. Greatest public interest is being evinced in the effort to wrest the long distance record of 2000 miles held by the American trans-Atlantic fliers, Chamberlain and Levine, especially after the bad luck attending the Flight-Lieutenant Carr's three attempts. Capt. McIntosh and his friends have contributed to every penny of their capital for the flight, the last five-hundred sterling coming from two Midland business men.—Reuters.

ZAMINDARS IN CONFERENCE

TO CONSIDER COMMISSION PERSONNEL

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

The Statutory Commission Personnel and the question of including in it a representative of the Zemindary interests would be considered at the Madras Zemindars' Conference which meets under the presidency of the Maharaja of Darbhanga to-morrow

The Conference would also consider the question of adequate representation of their interests in the Legislatures and the advisability of establishing Second Chambers for Provinces.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee's recommendation about the tax on the agricultural incomes of the Zemindars and death duties would also come up for discussion. —Free Press.

NO CONFIDENCE IN COMMISSION

MR. A DUTT'S RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

BURDWAN, Nov. 15.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt, M.L.A., has tabled a resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to His Majesty's Government the entire lack of confidence of the Assembly in the Royal Commission and urging that it should be immediately recalled and a Round Table Conference convened for framing a constitution for India as recommended by the Assembly in 1925.—A. P.

PANDIT NEKI-RAM SHARMA ON COMMISSION.

The personnel of the statutory commission is utterly unacceptable. The situation demands that all parties and communities should sink their differences and determine upon a common and effective action. The leaders of public opinion should at a very early date meet at some central place like Delhi and should come to a unanimous decision for giving the country the right lead at this critical moment. Though Mahatma Gandhi has not yet given expression to his views on the subject; but it is impossible to think that he will stand aside from the fight over this national insult. The Government has committed the greatest blunder in recent Indian history. With the present state of Europe and the disturbed condition of the Frontier, this step reveals nothing but the bankruptcy of British statesmanship. There is no denying the fact that our own internal dissensions have encouraged the Government to take this unwise step. Our duty at this moment is clear. We must convince the Government that we also know how to unite when the self-respect of the nation is at stake. I hope that Muslim leaders will make every effort to see that we are able to present a united front to the Government.

MARDY JONES INTERVIEWS BENGAL GOVERNOR

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

His Excellency the Governor granted an interview to Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P. who arrived here yesterday 'en route' to Jharia to study the condition of Indian miners.—A. P.

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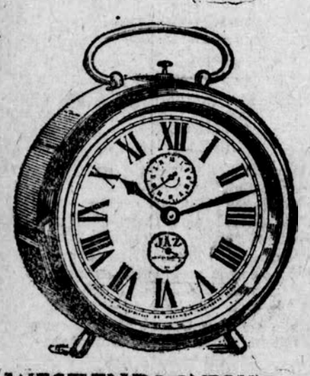

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"LABOUR WOULD HAVE DONE THE SAME."

ACCELERATION OF COMMISSION'S APPOINTMENT

LABOUR PEER'S UNRESERVED SUPPORT

COMMISSION BILL IN LORDS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

In the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead, moving the second reading of the Statutory Commission Bill, disclaimed any intention of anticipating a highly important and elaborate debate which must evidently take place when the Parliamentary assent was asked to the personnel of the Commission and pointed out that there was no special magic in the period of 10 years originally fixed for the appointment of the Commission. Since his accession to office, he was greatly pressed to accelerate the appointment but it did not seem to him or to responsible advisers in India that the atmosphere when those appeals or rather demands were made, was such as could afford encouragement to the request. "There was never on principle any strong view that period so fixed must necessarily receive pedantic adherence.", said he.

"NON-CO-OPERATORS HAVE CHANGED."

Lord Birkenhead did not wish to exaggerate the encouraging tendencies which manifested themselves in India in the past two or three years in the shape of improved relationship. He considered that there had been growing realisation that the policy of Non-Co-operation was not in itself very happily conceived or likely to create in Britain a general impression that those who were not willing to co-operate in working the existing Constitution, had fully established a case for the acceleration of the moment at which the terms of the Constitution should be re-examined. There had unquestionably been a change in the tone and temper in the past two, three years. He excluded communal issue which was a separate affair—but changes nearly all, had been in the direction of improved relationship. Lord Birkenhead emphasised that he was not discussing about the manifestation of opinion in India with which we had been made familiar in the last few days and said it would be his duty most carefully, calmly and closely to examine the opinion entertained in India in relation to the present Imperial proposal and appraise its value and importance. He held that it was not necessary to attempt an argumentative justification of the appointment of the Commission because all the parties in Britain were apparently agreed to it. He said that the moment had arrived to approach the greatest constitutional problem which faced the British statesmen for many generations. Lord Birkenhead hoped that the two remaining stages after the second reading, would be taken in the present week upon successive days. He understood that the House of Commons would give every facility for the rapid progress of the Bil and he said he would be able in a few days to submit the whole matter to their Lordships with elaboration it undoubtedly required.

OLIVIER CLIMBS DOWN.

Lord Olivier said, he and his colleagues unreservedly supported the Bill. He said that if the Labourites had been still in office after the Muddiman Committee had reported, they would probably have taken precisely the same line of action as the Government. He deprecated the suggestion that Government's action might be regarded as manoeuvring for position and said it was very unfortunate that such suspicions should have been entertained. He thought that Government should be given full credit for integrity, public spirit and sincere desire to meet the wishes of Indians and advance their interests by appointing the Commission now.

READING'S STRONG SUPPORT.

Lord Reading, on behalf of the Liberals, supported the Bill strongly and expressed the opinion that Government had acted wisely in having really shown the desire to consult the views of Indian politicians and generally give effect to the views of India by accelerating the appointment of the Statutory Commission. He thought it solely in the interest of India that Government curtailed the time and appointed the Commission at this early date. He said he would give his fullest support to the Bill and regretted very much that the postponment of the debate was necessary. He appealed for the acceleration for otherwise, opinion in India was daily crystallizing and hardening against the Commission largely because nothing was being said here to allay many apprehensions in the minds of the Indian political leaders. Lord Reading hoped that when the debate occurred, India would have the real opportunity of being convinced that their sole desire had been to fall in with her views and accelerate time because, India wished it and it was thought right to give effect to those wishes and that in appointing the Commission, Government really had only one object in mind, namely to carry out the policy formulated by the 1919 Act and enable every sort of opinion, even of those wishing to have an Indian-made Constitution, to be expressed before the Commission and that Parliament then would have the opportunity of considering the Commission's views.—Reuter's Special.

UNITED FRONT ASSURED

(Continued from page 7.)

is their fundamental human right. India, on the other hand, desires that her accredited representatives should occupy in the proposed investigation the honourable position of being the pivot, if not the sole judges and architects, of her future destiny with co-ordinate powers and opportunities in this behalf with the representatives of the British people. We think that India's claim as stated above is the minimum that will satisfy the present requirements, and that unless the same is secured, it will not be possible for the honour and self-respect of India to co-operate or assist in the work of the proposed Commission. We are glad to observe that India is showing her feelingss on this eventful occasion with such clearness and unanimity, and we do hope that this unity will be throughout maintained at least on the part of the two important communities, the Hindus and Muslims and that no advantage will be might taken of this critical occasion by one community to obtain benefits over the other as on previous occasions."—Free Press.

NO COMPROMISE PROPOSALS PLEASE

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO LABOUR PARTY

MADRAS, Nov 16.

Replying to a cable received from the Independent Labour Party, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress says: "Thanks for your cable. The Congress Working Committee and the declaration of united leaders of Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces have called upon the people to boycott the Commission. We fully rely upon the Independent Labour Party for support. The Congress stands for the recognition of the principle of sellf-determination. We cannot agree to Reuter's summary of your Wodeford speech proposals."

(Note: In a speech at Woodford, Mr. Fenner Brockway, the Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, supported the suggestion that failing an invitation to Indian representatives to join the Statutory Commission, a Select Committee of the Assembly should be invited to join the Commission on equal terms to take evidence in common and present a common report.")—Free Press.

AFFRONT TO INDIA'S SELF RESPECT

C. P. LEADERS APPEAL FOR BOYCOTT

NEW LELHI, Nov. 12.

Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra of Jubbulpore, a member of the Legislataive Assembly from Hindi C. P. has issued the following statement to the Associated Press regarding the Statutory Commission:—

It is gratifying to note that India has refused to swallow the bitter pill prescribed for her by Parliament and so well coated with sugar by His Excellency the Viceroy. As our Liberal politicians had built high hopes on the Statutory Commission it is but natural that their disappointment should be the keenest. May I hope that they will give a courageous lead to the country and be foremost in the coming struggle. The Labour Party in England can help itself as well as us by making the question of Indian Swarajya one of the main issues of the approaching general election in England. It is for the Labourites to save India from becoming a lost dominion. As for the Viceroy I rather pity him than resent his appeal for his present attitude is quite consistent with the declaration made to the Assembly last January that as long as the final control of Indian policy is constitutionally vested in the Secretary of State on behalf of Parliament it is the duty of the Governor-General, while he holds office, to guide his conduct in conformity with the general policy approved of by the Imperial Government. The Congress leaders have a sacred trust to discharge. We are tired of their political strategy and intellectual tactics. If they fail to show India the path at this juncture they will forfeit all respect in the hearts of the yonger generation.

AN AFFRONT TO INDIA'S SELF-RESPECT.

The Hon. Seth Govind Dass of Jubbulpore a member of the Council of State and President of the Hindustani Central Provinces Swarajya Party has communicated the following statement to the Associated Press on the Statutory Commission:—

The announcement regarding the personnel of the Statutory Commission consisting of Parliament members and apostles of British Imperialism without even nominal representation of Indians a calculated affront to our self-respects, as caused me no surprise or sensation since it is what was anticipated from the British Government. While the country is struggling under political differences and communal tension the British Government has seized this opportunity for appointing a Commission so constituted as to secure their own ends. Let our political friends consider what they have gained by serving connection with the non-co-operation movement. Let it be remembered that when non-co-operation was at its height the British Government thought it wise to invite all Indian leaders to a Round Table Conference but now since the grip is loosened it has the audacity to appoint such a commission. I am amused to hear from our Liberal friends admission that nothing substantial can be expected from the present conservative Government But my sincere advice is that instead of relying on any Party Government it will be to their advantage if they rely on themselves. I recall to their memory that the same Government was in power during the period of non-co-operation but its attitude was quite different from what it is now.

NO CONFIDENCE IN COMMISSION.

On my part I have no confidence in any sort of Commission. This is what I repeatedly said when I was in the Legislative Assembly and also in the Council of State. My amendment was to the same effect on the memorable resolution of 1926, put forward by the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna regarding the Royal Commission. If those who have confidence in the present Govtish Administration are awakened from this dream I shall welcome it rather than be pleased if the personnel of the Commission is changed as I am sure that no Commission would be conducive to our aspirations. The boycott of the Commission is our only weapon. Central or provincial legislature should not therefore elect any joint Select Committee nor should any nationalists give evidence before the Commission. If we leave aside our internal and domestic disputes and forget our political and communal differences and present a united front for boycotting the Commission I shall deem the country very fortunate.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. A. Marr, Finance Member and Mr. G. C. De, Secretary, Public Works Department, left Calcutta for Delhi on Saturday last and the Hon. Sir P. C. Mitter, Nawab Nushaffar Hussein, Ministers, Mr. R. N. Reid, Mr. J. H. Lindsay and Mr. E. F. Oaten are leaving for Delhi to attend the Ministers' Conference.

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education, has cancelled his proposed tour to Sind fixed for November 18 to December 5.

The Honourable Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister of Forests and Excise, has cancelled his proposed tour to Sind fixed for November 18 to December 7.

Sir Gifford and Lady Fox arrived at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday the 15th November.

Before a large and distinguished gathering including many ladies, H. E. the Governor of Burma on Tuesday declared open the new Municipal Council Chamber.

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KASTURBAI'S MISADVENTURE

GOES TO SEE MR JUSTICE BLACKWELL AT HIS BUNGALOW.

A sensational development in the marriage puzzle case was announced by Mr. Justice Blackwell yesterday when he resumed the hearing of the action brought by Mulji Damji, a Cutchi Jain youth, aged 22, claiming a declaration that he was legally married to a sixteen-year old girl named Kasturbai.

The girl and her mother Devkabai who are both defendants deny the marriage absolutely, and maintain that the plaintiff is the maternal uncle of the girl, and therefore even if the alleged marriage had taken place it is within the prohibited degrees under the Hindu Law and consequently illegal.

On taking his seat on the Bench yesterday, His Lordship said that some days ago when he was at his bungalow, his butler informed him that a young Gujarati girl had come there to see His Lordship.

His Lordship refused to see the girl who, however, again sent word with the butler that she had a case pending before His Lordship at the High Court, and she must see him in connection with it. The judge thereupon ordered his butler to turn her out.

Before she left, however, Kasturbai left a cutting from the Gujarati daily "Sanj Vartman" to be handed to the judge.

After relating this incident, in Court yesterday, His Lordship remarked that from the description of the girl as given by the butler, he strongly suspected that it must be Kasturbai. He therefore, ordered her to be brought into the witness-box.

COMPLAINT ABOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT.

Kasturbai stepped into the box and was asked by His Lordship whether she had gone to his bungalow.

Kasturbai:—Yes, my Lord.

Questioned why she had gone there, she said it was reported in the "Sanj Vartman" that the judge had declared that he was not satisfied with her evidence. She therefore wanted to complain about it to His Lordship personally.

His Lordship said if she had any complaint to make, it must be done through her solicitor or counsel. It was a most improper thing for any party to a case to attempt to see the judge at his bungalow.

Asked if she had gone there at the instigation of somebody, Kasturbai said she had gone of her own accord.

His Lordship again warned her that what she had done was an illegal procedure, and it was a matter for which he might punish her.

The cross-examination of Mrs. D'Monte, medical witness for the defendants, was then resumed by Mr. Amin, plaintiff's counsel.

ARBITRATOR'S ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

(Before the Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)

B. Das and Co. ..... Appellants. (Plaintiffs).

Vs.

The Broach Electric Supply & D. C. Ltd. ..... Respondents. (Defendants).

The Plaintiffs filed this suit for the recovery of Rs. 3905-4-0 due by the defendant company to them as remuneration for work done and services rendered to the defendants as consulting Engineers. The defendants denied the claim and counter-claimed Rs. 6,100. By consent of the parties the claim and the counterclaim were both referred to the sole arbitrator of Mr. Lalji Naranji who awarded Rs. 1896-6-8 to the plaintiffs in full satisfaction of their claim and dismissed the defendants' counterclaim.

AWARD SET ASIDE.

The defendants took out a notice of motion to set aside the award made by Mr. Lalji Naranji imputing misconduct on his part as he had read a letter written by the plaintiffs' attorneys to the defendants' attorneys containing some terms of settlement of the suit made without prejudice, though after reading the said letter the arbitrator had rejected it and not admitted the same in evidence. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza who heard the said notice of motion, held that the arbitrator was guilty of misconduct, as in His Lordship's opinion there was no substantial difference between a document which is admitted into evidence before the arbitrator and a document produced before him which he has read and afterwards rejected. His Lordship also held that what happened before the arbitrator with regard to negotiations without prejudice was likely to have prejudiced his mind in favour of the plaintiffs' claim against the defendants' counterclaim. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza therefore upset the said award.

APPEAL SUCCESSFUL.

Against this judgment the plaintiffs preferred an appeal and their Lordships while deciding the appeal held that there was no misconduct on the part of the arbitrator in view of the fact that the arbitrator neither acted upon the letter which referred to negotiations for a settlement made without prejudice, nor admitted the same in evidence but rejected it. Their Lordships therefore allowed the appeal with costs and set aside the order made by the Hon Mr. Justice Mirza by discharging the original notice of motion with costs.

Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the appellants and Sir Thomas Strangman instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co. appeared for the respondents.

DISCHARGED BY CONSENT

CASE AGAINST 'JAME' REPORTER WITHDRAWN.

The charge of defamation filed by Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji Patel, a Civil Engineer, against Mr. K. C. Doctor, a reporter of the "Jame Jamshed" was marked "discharged by consent" by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

When the case was called up, Mr. P. M. Goodinho appearing on behalf of the accused, told the Court that the complainant had written a letter to his client withdrawing all the allegations and accepting that the discrepancies in the report complained of, were bona fide mistakes and that the accused did not act maliciously.

Mr. Gevaria who appeared for the complainant agreeing, His Worship discharged the notice by consent.

ALLEGED INDTECEN ATTACKS ON VAKILS.

NIZAM'S EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS SUED

HYDERABAD (Deccan.) Nov. 15.

At the resumed hearing to-day of the Gulbarga libel case before Mr. Justice Hashim Yar Jung in which the vakils of Gulbarga have brought a defamation suit against some prominent members of the Nizam's Educational Department, the cross-examination of Mr. Clawhan a vakil of Gulbarga, who is complainant number 1, was concluded. Mr. Akbar Alam, another vakil, was next examined. He stated that several placards containing indecent attacks on the Gulbarga bar were posted by the Educational authorities of the district. Mr. Ejaz Hussain, defence counsel, cross-examined the witness. The case was adjourned.—A. P.

COLOUR BAR IN COMMISSION

MR. ANDREWS DISSATISFIED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed by the Associated Press in Calcutta on his way back to Orissa regarding the personnel of the East African Commission stated that he was utterly disappointed with India's representation by a detired civil servant without any experience of the East Africa situation. The same fatal policy of excluding Indians as equal partners had been pursued which had stultified at the very outset the Statutory Commission and made it a national humiliation. It was clear that a retrograde period had set in and the present British Government was determined to treat India not as an equal but as a subordinate. Sir Reginald Mant had made no serious study of the exceedingly difficult position of Indians in East Africa, and it was too late for him to be coached up by the India Office. He was not an Indian who could instinctively feel where Indian interests lay. On the other hand, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and H. H. the Aga Khan were men of outstanding ability and personality who had both been intimately acquainted for many years past with every phase of the East African Indian question. There was only one reason for men of this calibre being passed over and that was that Sir Reginal Mant was British and they Indian by birth.—A. P.

Mr. Sarda Prasad Singh has been elected as a member to represent South Shahabad Non-Muslim rural constituency in the local Council in the place of Mr. Rajeshranjan Prasad elected to the Assembly.—Free Press.

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VOL XV NO. 171- BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 17 1927 ONE ANNA

EX-KAISER AS WOOD-CUTTER.

"GERMANY IS A FATHERLESS CHILD WITHOUT ME"

WHAT LIFE MEANS TO THE WAR-LORD

EX-KAISER'S INNERMOST DREAM

"Tell in your world famous paper," said the ex-Kaiser to the representative of the "Tit Bits" who interviewed him in his retirement in Holland, "that I am happy here—That I plan only for peace and that the German Empire is still marked as indelibly on my heart as it was on that of Bismarck."

But for a personal letter of introduction from General von Ludendorff, given to me at his beautiful villa at Wilhelmshoh, near Munich, I should never have been able to secure the pleasant afternoon I spent with the ex-German Emperor in his "palace" at Doorn.

A somewhat antiquated taxi-cab took me out to the turreted castle where lives in exile Wilhelm Hohenzollern—no longer War Lord and Mail Fisted, but a grey-bearded and stooping figure. Passing the sentries at the main gates I walked up the winding drive and pushed the electric bell at the front door. A liveried servant bearing the Hohenzollern coat of arms on a silver badge on his breast opened the door and inquired my business. I asked to see one of the Private Secretaries of the ex-Kaiser, and was shown into a small ante-room on one side of the massive hall.

THE WAR LORD AT HOME.

I had been sitting in the reception-room only a few minutes when a smart young officer in the undress uniform of the Prussian Guard entered.

"Will you please come this way?" he said, and leading me across the hall and up the staircase to the first floor, threw open the double-doors at the end of a passage and stood aside while I entered.

Stopping just inside the doorway, I looked round. The room was a large one fitted up as a library. Before one of the large French windows through which the sun streamed was a massive desk, piled, high with papers, and across one end of which was laid a military sword with its tassel trailing to the ground.

To the right was a large open fireplace, in front of which stood a figure that had once been tall, but was now bent with age and suffering. I raised my eyes and looked at the face. A pair of dull, tired eye met mine, and as I stared—rudely, I am afraid—I saw the deep lines of suffering that the newly-grown grey beard failed to hide. It was the ex-Kaiser—once the lost and idol of the goose-stepping legions of Potsdam militarism—the man who had plunged a world into bloodshed and misery—the martinet who had torn up treaties as 'scraps of paper."

But what a change!

HIS HOBBIES.

The ex-Kaiser was wearing a pale grey undress uniform with one single decoration suspended from his throat by a black ribbon. It looked like an Iron Cross, but I would not be sure. He wore a pair of blue cavalry trousers with half-Wellington boots underneath, and a pair of gilt spurs protruded from his heels. As I bowed to him he had his hands behind his back and his feet were slightly apart.

"You come from my good friend, Ludendorff," said the exile. "He is well?"

"Very well, Your Majesty," I replied, giving him his old Imperial form of address, which is observed by all the household at Doorn.

"Be seated," said the ex-Kaiser, waving a hand imperially, "you will take a glass of wine with me?"

He reached out and pushed a bell. A servant appeared and a few minutes later brought a silver tray containing two glasses and a small gilt-chased decanted of Malaga. The late German Emperor poured me out a glas with his own hand and, filling his own, bowed slightly, and said: "Your health—may your visit here remain as a pleasant memory."

A few minutes later the ex-Kaiser asked me to take a short walk in the grounds with him. The gardens at Doorn are beautifully kept, and it was with pride that Wilhelm Hohenzollern showed me his flowers, his fruit trees, and the little artificial lake in which gold-fish now and again glinted in the sunlight. Then the ex-Kaiser took me towards a small group of trees and, lifting an axe, began to swing it vigorously.

"Even an old man must have some exercise," he said.

"You finds life quiet here, Your Majesty?" I hazarded.

Wilhelm Hohenzollern dropped the axe and, placing one hand in his tunic in Napoleonic fashion, looked either into the distance—his eyes looking either into the future. I wondered which?

"Yes, it is quiet here," he said, talking as if to himself, "but I am convalescing from an illness—a mental illness. Soon I shall be well again—and I shall return to the world that ntters!"

"You will return to Potsdam, Your Majesty?" I murmured.

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II, swung round as if ius remembering my presence. For a moment the old fire returned to his eye—his frame straightened and he raised one hand in the air.

"I shall return," he cried. "Of course I shall return. Germany is like a fatherless child without me!"

A servant now approached and bowing, acquainted the ex-Kaiser that luncheon was served. I murmured that it was time for me to depart.

"Oh, but you must have some luncheon," said the one-time Emperor.

We walked back to the castle and my host led the way to the dining-room. As I entered I saw a stately woman standing by the window overlooking the sunlit grounds. She turned, smiling. It was the Princess Hermione, the woman who had followed her Emperor into exile and had there married him. The ex-Kaiser introduced me, and I bent over her hand. Then I was offered a seat next to Wilhelm Hohenzollern at the head of the table. There were only four of us at luncheon. The ex-Kaiser his wife known diplomatically as "Sophie of Doorn," arch's chamberlains, and myself.

The luncheon was an excellent one—the cooking French, to my surprise, and the wines of the best. Once during the meal a secretary entered and handed the exiled Emperor a cablegram which the ex-Kaiser read—passed down the table to his wife—and, after discussing it in German, scribbled a reply on the back and, handing it again to the secretary, resumed his conversation with me.

While we sipped our coffee on the veranda Wilhelm offered me an excellent Turkish cigarette.

"Russia," he said, puffing slowly at his cigarette, "is riding for a fall. They have no one who can hold the reins tightly enough to stop their horse bolting—and it will bolt and take them all over a precipice."

"I AM HAPPY HERE."

As we were talking two great wolfhounds dashed in front of us across the lawn chasing each other. The ex-Kaiser rose to his feet and whistled them. When they came, he fondled them gently.

"Wilhelm," suddenly said Princess Hermione, "you look tired. Why not take a siesta?" Realizing that his was a tactful hint that my audience with the ex-German Emperor was at an end, I rose to my feet and tendered my thanks for the kind hospitality shown to me.

"Tell in your world-famous paper," said the ex-Kaiser, "that I am happy here—that I plan only for peace, and that the German Empire is still marked as indelibly on my heart as it was on that of Bismarck."

I bowed, kissed the hand of the Princess Hermione, and took my leave.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV, 17TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, the signs of the celestial times indicate that your lif is bound to be a long list of happiness, quasi-happiness with some doses of bitter mixture, especially at the fag-end of your career. But equipped with the all powerful dollar and pound, you will overcome human and inhuman Himalayas, and make many a two-footed mare go as you gently direct. You believe in practical politics and domesties and sociology. So long as you secure the object in view you will employ all means, the ends justifying the means, as you will allege. There is the story of the young doctor which deserves wider publicity. He sat one day not exactly brooding over, but deeply, poring over, what he thought to be a Chinese puzzle. When enquired of the cause of the depression off the Bay of his Pate, he said he was a doctor and he had cured a rich patient after trying quite a number of medicines. He frankly admitted that what worried him most was his inability to find out which of the medicines cured him (in order to try the effective medicine in a similar case)! In the same way you will write a number of amatorial effusions, in verses, send a number of rich presents, use the influence of rich relatives and when you get the object of your heart, you will be at a loss to find out what ultimately led to the answering in the affirmative by your little dear when the question was popped. However the end justified all means, in your case. I wish you all success in this your lovely affair. Go at it hammer and tongs, though you must prepare yourself for the great hammer of Kismet, and the greatest hammer of your once "deerest thing on earth." Your spirits (natural) are high, and your spirits (bottled) are many, but be prepared they may, in course of time, sing to zero, and be a million 'under-proof' a time may come when your "Angel" will thunder at you that she would not touch you even with a pair of tongs! O tempora! O mores!

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXV.

STELLA MEETS SHAHINDA.

In the summer when her business could be safely entrusted to manager, Stella who was an accomplished caterer managed a private hotel at Mussoorie which she had taken over from its retiring proprietor.

This favourite hill resort is largely patronised by the plainsmen who hie to it to escape the heat of the plains. The Metropolitan had already acquired a peninsular reputation for its cuisine and cleanliness which ever grew under the capable management of the managers of a Paris Salon. Its accommodation was naturally limited and it soon began to be regarded as a privilege to be admitted to its hospitality. In the summer of 1921, Shahinda had applied for it and was refused. She then wrote a private note to Stella reminding her of her "crescent" reception and desiring to renew her acquaintance. Stella read the letter, rubbed her eyes, and read it again. "Is she the Shahinda who had captured Himm's fancy?" She would try. She invited her over and Shahinda who was yearning for a whiff of the hills lost no time in announcing her arrival. Stella met Shahinda at the gate, received her with marked cordiality and showed her into her best suite. She then went back to her own and lost no time in pulling out her writing desk, but before her pen could fall upon the paper, a doubt arose in her mind whether Shahinda was yet a free woman. Ten years had passed before she had met and who knows what changes time may not have made in Shahinda's commitments. She would not inform Himm till she was herself quite sure about Shahinda's intentions. She would have a **tete a tete** with her after dinner and sound her before writing to Himm.

Shahinda was herself curious to know about Stella's past. Her curiosity had been whetted by the confused rumours she had heard from persons at second hand. The fact is Shahinda was anxious about Himm as much as Himm was anxious to know about her. Chance had brought them in contact with a mutual friend, or was it provience? Stella did not take long to learn about Shahinda's interest in Himm.

Time gave Stella a chance to plan a mischief. She decided to spring a pleasant surprise upon Himm. She would invite him for her own sake and await the sequence. She wrote to Himm a cordial invitation to her house which she said was full to over flowing including some very nice people. Himm had been worried with work. He was undecided as to his holidays but Stella's letter gave his mind a decisive turn. He wired his departure and two days later was seen walking up the gully which led him to the Metropolitan gardens. Stella was in her tea room sipping tea with Shahinda. She heard Himm's familiar voice in the hall.

"Here is Himm," ejaculated Stella.
"Come in, Mr. Himm,"
Himm walked in.

"Mr. Himm—Miss Shahinda. Shahinda, would you just excuse me for a second?"

Stella squeezed Himm's hand and was gone. Himm had never been a lady's man. Shahinda had visibly blushed as soon as her eyes fell upon Himm. An embarrassing feeling seized Himm.

But this by the way. The fact is that Jiwanji was not qualified to dive into Shahinda's mind—nor was Shahinda.

But her image had already been deeply cut upon Himm's mind. Its cameo stood imprinted in his heart. It had altered the whole course of his being. A new light had flared up in his bosom. He was experiencing a new sensation. He roamed all over England but failed to find any trace of Shahinda. The fact is that Shahinda had finished her course, donned her new cap and gown, taken her degree and had returned home to India to take up an appointment in the hospital at Gulshanbagh.

Himm and Stella had been lifelong friends. Himm told Stella of his infatuation. Stella laughed at his passing fancy.

Stella:—"You seem to wear your heart upon your sleeve, Himm. You are an idealist—not a practical man. Now listen to the practical advice of a practical woman—one who loves you and has lived in the world. If you want to marry, you will never be satisfied till you have a European partner. You are an Indian by birth, but a European by breeding. You can never find happiness with an Indian woman who in spite of her veneer of European culture is in her heart and at core an oriental."

An oriental woman loves ease. She is too conscious of her rights but resents if she is reminded of her duties. She wants to play the **grande dame** but she does not know the stuff **grande dames** are made of.

Himm:—"But, Stella, I am a nationalist and have made up my mind upon that subject. I married an Indian woman. She has played me false. It has not disheartened me."
Shahinda:—"But are you not taking a risk?"
Himm:—"There is nothing worth living in life with out risk."
Stella:—"Then if your mind is set upon your own women, why you have seen two such charmers as Lila and Saras wati. I think I can arrange for your meeting them.
Himm: "But I don't want a woman. I want the woman whom I feel predestined to be mine. She came and saw and has disappeared. But she cannot fail to followfate.
Stella:—"You are a superstitious man in spite of your education. Why, man! A man can be happy with any woman reasonably suited to his tastes—only he has to try. Look at myself. I am perfectly happy with Imam and and Iman with me and yet Imam and I were strangers only a few months: before you met.
Himm:—"Yes, but your adaptability is wonderful. All women do not possess it."

Stella:—"They can all acquire it if they only try. It is only a question of practice."

Himm:—"It is perfectly true. I shall be happy but my happiness will always possess the background of regret for I shall never feel that I had found full scope for my love. A man can only love once. I have felt that love quickening within me."

Stella:—"But what if the girl of your fancy is already married, or does not favour your suit."
Himm:—"If she is the woman and I am the man such a thing is impossible."

Stella:—"You are a hopeless sentimentalist, Himm. You are passing through the world as ducks pass through the water. You could not have lived so long without gaining experience. But, of course, natures differ. What would the world be if they didn't?"

Himm:—"It is because natures differ that we have to be cautious. Coal and kerosine are ill mates. Wine and water cannot consort. Perfect happiness is an aspiration and a dream in this life but it would be a vain illusion if we confused existence with happiness. The pleasure of happiness lies in companionship. How can a woman be the worthy comrade of a man whose language she cannot read and whose thoughts she cannot understand. Perfect unison of the two minds is essential to such happiness as we can expect in life."

Stella:—"Well, Himm, you are clearly overshooting me. I am not a believer in your theory of pre-destination.

Himm:—"It is scarcely predestination and yet if it is not that I fail to see wht else it is. Two persons both equally prepossessing cross a man's shadow. He instantly falls in love with one and ignores the other. How do you account for it?"

Stella:—"The fact that I cannot account for it does not prove your theory."

Himm:—"No, but it must hold good as a good working hypothesis till a better one is discovered to take its place."

Stella:—"I grant there is something mysterious about human nature. Still more mysterious is the working of human mind. But we were speaking of marriage."
Himm:—"Which is its fine flower?"

Stella was in no mood to launch further into the region of speculation. She thought that she had already gone far a field. She cut short the discussion by suggesting to Himm a change to the seaside. Himm agreed and Stella drove him to a fashionble watering place from where he could espy the mail boats riding the waves. Himm fancied his Shahinda in every one of them. They reminded him of this own impending departure. Stella requested Himm to leave his writing in her autograph. It reminded him of a photo album; Stella had several. He glanced through many pretty faces but they were all unlike Shahinda. She had left no trace of her self in Stella's albums.

India is a large continent and though it boasts of only a handful of educated women—they remain scattered far and wide. Nevertheless Himm hoped to stumble against Shahinda any day. His mind's eye could see her delicious vision everywhere. It had begun to live with him and entered into his day dreams. He pictured to himself talking to her and Shahinda giving that delicious smile which had held him in thrall at Stella's reception ten years ago.

But ten years is a long time in the life of a man and Himm's life was uniformly montonous with a pile of briefs and an ever-widening clientele. He, however held firmly to the faith that what was writ on the forehead coud not be erased. And it gave him courage and strength. He was certain that the hand of destiny would guide his future.

BISMARCK AND DISRAELI.

MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON—AND THE GREAT ROMANTIC.

There are some world-historic figures about whom the public is never tired of reading. Napoleon is one; Pyron another; Disraeli a third. The reason, of course, is that the lives of these romantic personages introduce us into a domain of existence which is so different from the ordinary everyday routine led by most of us as almost to suggest that we were reading an exciting novel.

Andre Maurois' "Disraeli," just published is certainly as good as any novel. Written with sparkling verve it has not a dull page from cover to cover. Maurois likes his hero without being blind to his faults.

Here are two typical extracts describing Disraeli in his last few years.

To the common folk of the capital he (Disraeli) had become an institution. When he hired a cab the cabman said to him. "I know who you are, sir, and I've read all your books." He would come back from the House of Lords, leaning on the arm of his faithful Corry, his overcoat, with its astrakhan collar, floating loosely round his emaciated limbs; and slowly walking across the park, he would stop now and then for breath, the passers-by recognising him and marvelling at the courage of this half-dead old man who still could pass his sad and kindly eyes over the scene of life.

Anxiously the Queen (Victoria) followed the sickness of her old friend. Several times she proposed to come and see him, but the doctors had fears that the visit would exite the patient over much..... She saw to it that the sick man was always provided with primroses and violets..... When Victoria was setting off for the Isle of Wight she sent a messenger again with flowers and a letter..... "Dearest Lord Beaconsfield,—I send you a few of your favourite spring flowers.....". How apt it was, this blend of solemnity and pastoral poetry, to the bedside of the dying Disraeli!

Not so fascinating but very appropriate to read at the same time is Emil Ludwig's study of "Bismarck" Allen and Uwin. 21s.) Bismarck and Disraeli met at the Berlin Conference when the ruthless Iron Chancellor was very impressed with "the old Jew," as he called him.

The life of the man of Blood and Iron is the history of Europe during the latter half of the nineteenth century, and to know it to realise the forces that made for the rise and fall of the Hohenzollerns.

Very impressive is the description of Bismarck being "sacked" by the ex Kaiser. To the Bavarian envoy he says that the Emperor has no heart, and he describes William as one who "will certainly destroy the Empire."

When he (Bismarck) goes to bid formal farewell to the Emperor, he will not allow William's responsibility for the dismissal to be decently veiled; and when the Emperor asks after his health, he fears the prevalence to tatters by saying bluntly: "My health is excellent, Your Majesty."

Bismarck and Disraeli—the man of Blood and Iron and the Great Romantic—two wonderful characters for week-end study.

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